The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

Text of the Chicago Relief Bill as It Passed the Senate.

Woman Suffrage—Adverse Report by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Debate in the House on the Education Fund Bill.

Report of the Southern Outrage Committee Presented in the House.

Jay Cooke's Statement to the Ways and Means Committee Regarding the Syndicate.

Startling Reports Concerning Frauds in the Pension Office.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Chicago Relief bill, as it passed yesterday, was Logan's bill as brought in on Dec. 4, and afterward introduced in the House and passed. These both were referred to the Committee on Finance, and reported with verbal amendments requiring that material used should be imported to be, and actually, used in buildings erected in the burnt district, and making the bill apply for one year after the passage instead one year from the date of the fire. The full text is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c. That on all goods, wares, and merchandise, which may be sent from places without the limits of the United States, as gratuitous contributions to the relief of sufferers by the fire which occurred at Chicago, Ill., Oct. 8 and 9, 1871, shall, when imported and consigned to the proper authorities at Chicago for distribution, be admitted free of duty.

SEC. 2. That there shall be allowed and paid under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe on all materials imported to be and actually used in buildings erected on the ground burned over by said fire, a drawback of import duties paid on the same; *provided*, That said materials shall have been imported and used during the term of one year from and after the passage of this act.

SEC. 3. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized to suspend the collection of such taxes as may have been assessed or as may have accrued prior to the 9th of October, 1871, in the First Collection District of the State of Illinois against any person residing or doing business and owning property in that portion of the City of Chicago, recently destroyed by fire, and who, in the opinion of said Commissioner, has suffered material loss by such fire; provided, that such suspension shall not be continued after the close of the next regular session of Congress.

The vote was as follows:

YEAS.

Ames,	Gilbert,	Sawyer,
Blair,	Hamlin,	Spencer,
Brownlow,	Harlan,	Stockton,
Caldwell,	Hitchcock,	Sumner,
Carpenter,	Johnson,	Thurman,
Cole,	Lewis,	Tipton,
Conkling,	Logan,	Trumbull,
Corbett,	Nye,	Vickers,
Davis,	Osborn,	West,
Ferry (Mich.),	Pomeroy,	Wilson,
Flanagan,	Rice,	Windom,
Frelinghuysen,	Robertson,	Wright—36.

NAYS.

Chandler,	Hamilton (Md.),	Saulsbury,
Goldthwaite,	Norwood,	Stevenson—6.

The expectation was to put the bill through the Senate to-day, but Chandler and his helpers entered a motion to reconsider, and this prevented further action.

AMNESTY.

Amnesty made no further progress in the Senate to-day than that accomplished by the delivery of a long speech by Mr. Morrill, of Maine, and a rambling one by Flanagan, of Texas. Before adjournment it was laid aside for the Apportionment bill, which comes up to-morrow as the regular order. It was agreed, however, that voting on the Amnesty should begin on Tuesday next.

AN INVESTIGATION CALLED FOR.

District Attorney Bateman, of Cincinnati, has forwarded a letter to Senator Sherman enclosing a series of letters signed "Richmond," which appeared in the *Daily Gazette*, and asking for an investigation. Mr. Sherman enclosed this letter to the Attorney General, where it would have been sent in the first instance, with the statement that, while he had every confidence in Mr. Bateman's integrity, he thought the matter was in a shape where a thorough investigation should be made. Attorney General Williams has informed the Senator that his Department had no funds to carry on the investigation, and that the matter might be accomplished by Mr. Bateman applying to the Court to examine and pass upon his official record. The Attorney General has decided to address a letter to the editor of the *Gazette*, asking for the name of the author of the communications, and to forward to the Department of Justice any evidence as he may have, to prove his charges against Mr. Bateman. The opinion in the Department is very decided, that justice to the public service demands a searching investigation into the affairs of the Cincinnati office, and, in some way, it will be brought about. If "Richmond" forwards formal charges against Bateman, supported by such evidence as he has at his command, it will then be submitted to Bateman for whatever answer or explanation he chooses to make, and the Department will then act on the entire case. In connection with this subject it is stated here specifically that Mr. Bateman has been in the habit in revenue cases of taking both the docket fee and the two per cent, which the law prescribes in lieu of all other fees, and that the open records of the Court in Cincinnati will show this to be a fact.

UTAH.

George C. Bates, United States District Attorney for Utah, has made a full statement to the President and Attorney General of his course in the Mormon trials, and it has been approved by both.

THE STEAMBOAT BILL.

The Committee on Commerce have finished their hearings on the Steamboat bill, and fixed Tuesday next as a limit for filing written communications. The discussion of the bill in Committee will then continue without outside interruption. The rivermen feel confident that a bill will be reported which will meet the views of all fair men and properly protect all interests.

THE WOMEN SUFFRAGISTS.

Mrs. Beecher Hooker, Mrs. Lockwood, and their associates visited the Capitol to-day with a large bouquet, and attempted to present it to General Butler, but the latter dodged them for quite a time. Finally he was cornered, but he would not receive the gift in the lobby and carry it himself into the House, so it was arranged that it should be sent to his desk with a note. While waiting for Butler, Mrs. Hooker and Lockwood caught a writer for a city paper, who had reported the scene in the Committee Room when the memorial petition was presented, and the former excitedly told him that she and Mrs. Lockwood were going to take his scalp, and that in her opinion he was the biggest liar she had ever met. This pointed passage attracted general attention in the lobby.

THE SYNDICATE.

The following is the statement of Jay Cooke before the Ways and Means Committee regarding the transactions of the Syndicate under the arrangement with the Secretary of the Treasury:

The Syndicate are allowed whatever remains of one-half of 1 per cent provided by law, that is, the entire compensation which the Government pays. There are, of course, incidental advantages, such as are allowed under the Sub-Treasury law to National Banks that become depositors of the Government, by depositing securities with the Government, and which arrangement is entirely in the interest of the Government and commerce of the country; for if the large amount which the Government sometimes has on hand was thrown into the Sub-Treasury, there it remains locked up and idle, it would convulse the business of the world. I say the banks incidentally have an advantage through being these designated depositories, while the Government loses nothing, because the money would otherwise be idle in the Treasury, and draw no interest.

Mr. Kelley. One half per cent and permission to retain money on deposit until required in payment of called bonds.

Mr. Cooke. That is all.

Mr. Kerr. The banks, however, really have the advantage of three months' interest on the money. How much is that worth to the syndicate?

Mr. Cooke. I could not answer that question, because some would make more and some less on the use of the money. The arrangement is precisely what has been carried out with the National banks from the start.

Mr. Kerr. I want now to ask whether it is practicable for the Government of the United States to give a shorter period than ninety days, within which to call outstanding indebtedness?

Mr. Cooke. I do not think it would be right for the Government to treat its bondholders in a summary way by stopping interest at once. These bonds are held very largely in Germany, and all over Europe, and it seems to me that ninety days' notice is as short a time as the Secretary can fairly give. Of course, the Government of the United States can do anything it pleases. If Congress so directs, you can stop the interest in sixty days, or thirty days, or without any notice at all.

Mr. Kerr. If you stop the interest in thirty days, would it not be practicable to reach most of the bondholders so as to enable them to return their bonds for cancellation within that time?

Mr. Cooke. I do not think it would, and the experience we have already shows that it would not. We have ... over the country notifying holders of ... to redeem these bonds, and yet out of ... hundred and thirty millions of dollars there are ... of which has not come in on the first ...

(To the Associated Press.)

WOMAN SUFFRAGE—ADVERSE REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Senate Judiciary Committee to-day made a report on memorials ... the right of women to vote under the ... and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, ... the Committee are unanimously of opinion that said amendments do not confer the right of female suffrage, the power of States to exclude women from voting being untouched by these amendments and indeed recognized by the Fifteenth.

ARKANSAS DELEGATION.

A delegation of Republicans from Arkansas, representing the anti-Clayton men of the party, and composed of members of the Legislature and others, called upon the President to-day. The special object of their call was to make certain representations relative to the election of Senator Clayton, which they claim as unfair and unjust to the Republicans of the State. A series of charges of bad faith on the part of that gentleman was made by the delegation, and they claimed, specifying the cases, that Republicans had been returned as defeated in the State Legislature and Congressional Districts, where returns showed that they were elected. The President said it was his desire that the charges made against Senator Clayton should be thoroughly investigated, and the case decided solely on its merits.

COUNTERFEIT.

The Treasury Department to-day received a $50 counterfeit note of the last issue, which has the red seal, number, and panels complete, but can readily be detected as it is printed on plain paper. The genuine is printed on patent fibre paper.

AKERMAN.

It is said that previous to the departure of ex-Attorney General Akerman for his home, in Georgia, he was offered, but refused, the Judgeship in Florida, made vacant by the death of John M. McKinney.

ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

A private telegram to a United States Senator, dated Mobile, yesterday, received here, announces that Circuit Judge Woods has reversed his own decision, and established Judge Richard Busteed's proceedings, which put the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad Company in bankruptcy.

UTAH.

Bates, United States Attorney for Utah, appeared to-day before the House Committee on Territories, and urged that the necessary appropriations be made to carry on the prosecutions for polygamy among the Mormons in that Territory. The funds for this purpose were exhausted, and, unless means be supplied, the prosecutions must cease.

THE FISHERY CLAUSE.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee devoted the entire session to-day to the fishery clause in the Washington Treaty. They will have a special meeting to-morrow and Saturday for the purpose of finishing the matter. The impression is that the fishery clause will not only fail in the Committee, but in the House. The Committee do not look with favor on the proposition of General Butler of giving a bounty of $6 per ton on all vessels engaged in the fisheries. Butler made an argument in support of his measure.

RICE.

The rice interests had a hearing before the Ways and Means Committee to-day. Arguments were made in favor of the total repeal of the tax, and also for its retention. The indications are that the Committee will allow the tax to remain.

POSTAL.

The Senate Postal Committee have authorized a bill to be reported giving a subsidy of $150,000 to establish a line of steamers between New Orleans and Vera Cruz.

DUTY ON LUMBER.

A delegation is before the Senate Finance Committee to-day, urging a repeal of the duty on lumber. Other delegations were heard.

ABOUT CHARLES HALE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—A Washington despatch says that the opposition to the confirmation of Charles Hale as Assistant Secretary of State originates with a Levantine Greek named Dainez, who charges Hale with receiving money in connection with the rejection by the State Department of certain claims of alleged naturalized citizens of Alexandria, Egypt, in which, it seems, Dainez was interested.

The Committee on Foreign Relations did not report to-day on the nomination of Charles Hale to be Assistant Secretary of State. The Chairman, Senator Cameron, is absent, and no report is expected before his return, next Monday. Persons well informed say the statement that the Committee has agreed to report unfavorably on this nomination is not true.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: M. A. Staffenburg, Marshal for Colorado; James E. McCaffry, Attorney for Arizona; F. G. Holmes, Agent for the Yankton Sioux, in Dakota Territory; S. S. Slater, Register at Lewiston, Idaho; Wm. A. Davis, Assessor of the Third District of California. Postmasters—Henry Carnes, Santa Barbara, California; Josiah Smith, Warrensburg, Missouri; N. P. Wilson, Abilene, Kansas; Thomas Lazelier, Big Rapids, Michigan; A. H. Moore, Independence, Kansas; George W. Tibler, Martinsburg, West Virginia; J. G. Flower, Greeley, Colorado.

A BANKRUPT GOVERNMENT.

Minister Hurlbut, at Bogota, announces officially to Secretary Fish the bankruptcy of the Colombian Government, and recommends the United States to grant an extension of time for the payment of the Panama bonds, as requested by that Government.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

SENATE.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. HARLAN presented a memorial from the Choctaw Indians, protesting against the establishment of a Territorial Government in the Indian Territory.

Mr. SAWYER presented a resolution from the South Carolina Legislature, instructing their Senators to vote for the supplementary Civil Rights bill.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, in presenting a petition in reference to the duty on cast steel, spoke against any reduction of the duty at present.

RESERVATION BILL.

Mr. WILSON reported a bill to lease a portion of the Presidio Reservation to San Francisco for a public park.

Mr. COLE asked for the immediate consideration of the bill, but Mr. Hamilton objected. The bill leases some sixteen hundred acres.

IOWA LANDS.

Mr. WRIGHT introduced a bill in reference to certain swamp lands in Iowa.

Mr. EDMUNDS objected.

AMNESTY BILL.

The Amnesty bill then came up.

Mr. LOGAN asked to have it temporarily laid aside.

Mr. HILL stated he now felt an increased interest in the Amnesty bill, because there was a vacancy on the Supreme bench of Georgia, and the Governor was anxiously waiting the passage of this bill, which would relieve some of the ablest jurists in the State, and give him a wider choice in filling the vacancy.

The Amnesty bill was then taken up, and Mr. MORRILL (Me.) addressed the Senate at length in favor of the bill, and in opposition to Sumner's amendment. He said the very first step in the process of reconstruction was necessarily amnesty, in order to qualify those who were to take part in the reorganized governments. He assumed that disqualification made amnesty a great civil, political and moral necessity at the end of the war, and in accordance with that principle the question of general amnesty had been long ago settled. The question now before the Senate was whether it would pass a bill granting amnesty, not quite universal, but so nearly so as to put an end to special legislation on the subject. He was convinced that it would be wise to pass this bill. He remarked that Mr. Sumner's amendment was unconstitutional, and ought to be rejected. This bill was an assertion of the equals civil, political, and social rights of all men in hotels, churches, schools, theatres, and everywhere. This was all well, and he hoped the day would come when we should be all so thoroughly imbued with the principles of justice, humanity, and Christianity, as to take all men, without distinction of color, to our firesides and bosoms; but certainly it was not within the province of Congress to enforce them by direct legislation.

Mr. Morrill criticised in detail the provisions of Sumner's bill, and argued that Congress has no power to enact them into law except so far as they applied to common carriers, and he warned the Senate against disregarding the Constitutional line of separation between Federal and State Governments, upon the preservation of which the stability of the Republic depended.

Mr. FLANAGAN followed. He was in favor of the amnesty bill, and also of the amendment; but there were men at the South for whose relief he would not vote. Jefferson Davis, for instance. He criticised Horace Greeley for going bail for Davis, and announced his own belief in the good old doctrine that Americans should rule America.

Finally the Amnesty bill was postponed, and made the special order for Monday at 1 o'clock, the final vote not to be taken until Tuesday.

STEAMSHIP BILL.

A bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce, authorizing the Postmaster General to contract for an American line of steamers from New Orleans to Mexican and Cuban ports.

ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

A resolution to adjourn to Monday was lost.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Apportionment bill was taken up, and the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented by Mr. BROCK for an equalization of tax on umbrellas and alpaca.

By Mr. STEVENS, the petition of 217 soldiers for an equalization of bounties and the right of homesteads without a previous term of settlement and cultivation.

By Mr. CLARK, to regulate the duty on sugar; in favor of the 16-cents tobacco tax.

EDUCATIONAL FUND BILL.

The Educational Fund bill was taken up, and Mr. HOAR spoke thereon. He replied to the charges usually made against the Republican party in reference to its legislative action, casting the blame of all objectionable legislation on the Democratic party. Slavery, poverty, crime, disorder, and ignorance had ever found in that party efficient and active allies. When measures of redress were proposed in Congress that party clamored that they should be left to the States; when proposed to the States, that party clamored that they should be left to counties and localities, and when proposed to localities the Ku-Klux Klans of that party burned school-houses and murdered or whipped teachers. In Tennessee, to-day, under the rule of that party, there were only 23 out of 91 counties that had any schools, although there was a school system in the State. Even in Kentucky, where Democratic rule had been undisturbed for ten years, more than one-third the entire native population were practically illiterate.

Mr. BECK. Where did you get that report?

Mr. HOAR. From the census.

Mr. BECK. Taken by fellows who tried to make it as bad as possible; and let me tell the gentleman that nearly every one of these men in Kentucky who cannot read or write, understand the practice of the Constitution better than the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. HOAR continued at some length, and appealed to gentlemen whose States were unfortunate in regard to illiteracy to join in an attempt to remedy the evil.

Mr. BURCHARD supported the bill, though he favored some modifications.

KU-KLUX COMMITTEE REPORT.

Mr. POLAND reported from the Joint Committee on Southern Outrages. The report recommends the adoption of a resolution calling on the President for the information on which he acted in exercising the power conferred upon him in the State of South Carolina the power conferred upon him in the act of April 20, 1871,—"the Ku-Klux act,"—with the names of the persons arrested and imprisoned, with all the particulars; also such other information as will convey a correct idea of the state of society and the security of life and property in that State, and in North Carolina, particularly as to the "Lowry gang;" in Kentucky, Mississippi, Texas, and Louisiana, including the recent legislative conflict there.

Mr. BECK offered a substitute confining the information asked to the State of South Carolina, inasmuch as that was the only State where martial law existed, and as it would require months to give all the information required in the original resolution. He alluded to the fact that many persons who had been arrested in South Carolina had been discharged by army officers arresting them, on payment of money. In fact, they had been blackmailed, and he referred as his authority for the statement to a letter which appeared in the New York *Herald* of the 19th November—a carefully written letter.

Mr. STEVENSON opposed Mr. Beck's substitute, first, because it contained a statement that was not true, namely, that the President had declared martial law in the State of South Carolina. That was not true. Martial law suspended civil law; and, if that had been suspended, the recent trials in Columbia, S. C., would not have been had, where two of the ablest lawyers in the land were feed largely to defend the Ku-Klux wretches, and actually left the court-room in shame. For his own part, he should have had no objection to see hundreds or thousands of the Ku-Klux wretches tried by drum-head court-martial, and swinging to the highest trees.

Mr. VAN TRUMP questioned the statement as to the counsel for the Ku-Klux prisoners having been driven out of the court by shame at the developments made.

Mr. STEVENSON replied that one of them, Stanbery, of Ohio, left the Court House while one of his clients was on trial, because he was sickened by the facts developed, and the other, Reverdy Johnson, left Columbia while the cases were still on.

Mr. VAN TRUMP said that Stanbery had left only when his duty, that of arguing law points, was performed.

Mr. MAYNARD asked Van Trump if he said that Stanbery was not ashamed of the developments.

Mr. VAN TRUMP did not know anything about that.

Mr. STEVENSON would undertake to say that Mr. Stanbery was ashamed, and must have been ashamed; and if he were not, every friend of his would be ashamed of him.

After further discussion, Mr. Beck's substitute was rejected, and Mr. Poland's resolution adopted.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HALE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Naval Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Tuesday next. The bill appropriates $17,943,347.

CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the General Legislative Appropriation bill. In reference to the item for the punishment of frauds in the Pension Office,

Mr. GARFIELD stated that the Committee of Ways and Means had been assured, yesterday, by the Secretary of the Interior, that fully one-fourth of the pensions now paid were frauds. He had been so startled by such an extraordinary statement, that he had written down the words at the time, and the Commissioner of Pensions, who was present at the time, confirmed the statement.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, and Mr. HALE, of Maine, made remarks confirmatory of the statement. The latter, alluding particularly to a batch of 200 or 300 cases in New York, applications for pensions for the war of 1812, which were all found to be fraudulent, gotten up by claim agents, some of whom had been arrested, tried, and convicted, while others had fled to Canada.

After progressing with the bill as far as the 42d page, the Committee rose.

REGENTS APPOINTED.

The SPEAKER appointed Messrs. Dawes, and Brooks, of New York, Regents of the Deaf and Dumb institution at Washington.

The House adjourned.

MICHIGAN.

Work on the Detroit River Tunnel—Plan for a New State House—State Poultry Show.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Jan. 25.—Work on the tunnel here has progressed until the shaft is down 90 feet from the surface, and the driving of the drainage tunnel will soon be commenced.

The State Building Commissioners, to-day, selected a plan for a new State House, prepared by E. E. Myers, of Springfield, Ill., and awarded him $2,000. It provides for a building, plain in style, modelled somewhat after the Tennessee State House, and which will cost something over $1,000,000. For the second best plan P. H. Decker, of Chicago, received $1,000.

The State Poultry Show opened here, to-day, with 500 entries, and will continue for five days.

OHIO.

The Myers' Forgery Case at Cincinnati—Nolle Prosequi Entered—Another Body in a Box.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.—Maurice W. Myers, late Law Librarian, charged with forgery in connection with the furnishing of clothing to the inmates of Longview Asylum, was acquitted this morning, the jury remaining out only about fifteen minutes.

At the close of yesterday's session Judge Cox announced to counsel that, from the examination of the law for the government of the Asylum, he doubted the authority of the Probate Judge to furnish clothing to inmates of the Asylum, and, if this view were sustained, defendant could not be tried for forgery. The Judge this morning, in his charge to the jury, reiterated his opinion, and sustained it in liberal quotations from statutes touching the government of the Asylum. After the verdict, Prosecuting Attorney Ampt entered a *nolle* in the case in which Myers was charged with procuring goods on false pretences.

On Monday the steamer General Lytle received a box weighing about 150 pounds from the Louisville & Nashville railroad, at Louisville. The box was carefully strapped with iron, and addressed to Jno. W. Collier, of this city. On reaching here it was sent by mistake to the house to which it was not consigned. The curious employes, while the bill accompanying box was being examined, slightly opened one end, and were startled by the smell of a dead body, and the discovery of the feet of a negro. Whether the body was intended for the medical school, or some dark crime is sought to be covered up, will probably be determined by the Coroner, who has been summoned to investigate the case.

THE WEST.

Arrest for Perjury—Political Movement—Mormon Boastings.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 24.—Baker, the principal witness against the parties charged with the murder of Dr. Robinson, was arrested to-day for perjury in said case, and held to bail in $3,000.

The Territorial Central Committee of the Liberal party are making arrangements to call a mass meeting in opposition to the admission of Utah. General Connor will write a letter for publication, on the situation. Prominent Gentiles boldly state that a part of United States Attorney Bates' mission to Washington is to effect the removal of Chief Justice McKean, Judge Strickland, and Governor Woods; and further, that the Mormons have secured Bates' influence entirely against any further prosecution of the Church leaders, and for immediate admission.

The weather to-day is bitter cold. Thermometer 10 degrees below zero.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 25.—Baker, one of the witnesses for the prosecution in the Robinson murder case, has made an affidavit that his testimony before Judge McKean in the preliminary examination was wholly untrue and false. On this affidavit Baker was arrested for perjury, and is now confined at Camp Douglas.

The weather has moderated to-day, but is still very cold. There are reports of cattle dying by thousands.

Large numbers of passengers from the West are waiting here for a break in the snow blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad.

Public inquiry is made to know what became of the Salt Lake contribution for the relief of the sufferers of the Chicago fire. The published official list makes no mention of anything received from Utah, while the amount collected in this city alone was nearly $20,000.

Another Snow Blockade on the Union Pacific.

OMAHA, Jan. 25.—Reports from stations along the Union Pacific indicate the worst snow blockade of the winter. Rawlins Station reports that it is now snowing and drifting there. No trains from the West. The report is that they are making no progress, as the snow drifts into the cuts as fast as it is shovelled out.

Laramie Station reports: "Weather moderating there, with the probability of snow during the night. They expect no trains in a week. Several trains and engines are in the snow. A snow train, with three engines, has been three days in getting ten miles. A passenger train that left Ogden a week ago, arrived here on Saturday last. Held here on account of blockade."

Reports from hunters say the snow is two and three feet deep on a level along the railroad.

Cheyenne reports trains for the West as yet at that station, and the weather between Cheyenne and Evanston has been extremely cold for the past thirty-six hours. Thermometer as low as 30 degrees below zero. There is now in yard here for the West about 100 cars of through freight.

State Temperance Conventions.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—The State Temperance Convention closed its labors to-day, after adopting an address to the people of Massachusetts and fifteen resolutions, the principal of which are as follows:

Resolved, That the present Legislature be, and are hereby, petitioned to restore the prohibitory law of 1855, with the following amendments: 1. Making the implements of the liquor traffic containing liquor *prima facie* evidence of guilt. 2. Excluding liquor dealers, as other criminals, from the jury box. 3. Securing the right to challenge liquor drinkers from jury at trial. 4. Making punishment for unlawful liquor selling ... thirty days imprisonment for the first offence, sixty days for the second, and so on, doubling the time of imprisonment for each and every offence. 5. Abolishing the Liquor Commission, and leaving the State police under control of the Governor, as formerly. 6. Making every person who unlawfully sells or gives away liquor responsible for damage arising therefrom.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 25.—In the State Temperance Convention, to-day, the question of prohibition was discussed, and a series of resolutions passed denouncing the license system, and finally declaring that, if the Legislature refused to give them a law, to submit the question of license to the people of the several townships and wards of the State.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The highest barometer will, probably, on Friday extend over the South Atlantic States, with but a small area of clear weather from Ohio to Virginia and New Jersey. The lowest barometer will move eastward over New Brunswick. Brisk westerly winds, with cold cloudy weather will prevail from the lower lakes to the New England coast. Increasing southwest winds, with cloudy weather will extend from the Missouri Valley to the upper lakes with snow on the latter. Northeast winds will veer to the southeast, with continued cloudy and rainy weather in the Gulf States.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

Progress Made by the Senate on Its Revenue Bill.

An Important Amendment Adopted on the Subject of Railroad Taxation.

Fees and Salaries—Reduction of the Rate for Recording Fees in Cook County.

The Credit Foncier Bill Passed in the House Without the Emergency Clause.

The Caucus Resolutions Relative to the Chicago Military Occupation Passed in the House.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE FREE LIBRARY BILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 25.—For several days Messrs. Hoyne and Cauldfeld have been here on behalf of the Free Library Committee of Chicago, and their exertions have at last been successful. The amendments which they suggested to Mr. Caldwell's bill were accepted by the Committee on Education, whose Chairman, Mr. Miller, of St. Clair, has shown great interest in this matter, and to whom the thanks of all who care for the bill are due. The representatives from cities and towns are fully satisfied with the changes suggested by Mr. Hoyne and his associate, and the bill, which was to-day ordered to a third reading, will doubtless pass, if a full House can be secured for the representations of the Chicago Committee seem to have settled all opposition.

REFORM SCHOOL BILL.

The bill for transferring the children from the Chicago to the Pontiac Reform School, passed the Senate some days ago, but is tied up there in order that it may be reconsidered and an amendment made which is quite necessary. As the bill now stands, it provides only for the transfer to Pontiac of the children now at Chicago, and there it stops. But by the present law children whom Chicago Courts sentence to a Reform School can only be sent to the Chicago one, for Cook County is specially excepted from the operation of the General Reform School law. So if the bill were to pass as it is, no provision would be made for sending to Pontiac children who may hereafter be sentenced to the Reform School by Chicago Courts.

EMINENT DOMAIN.

It must not be imagined that the failure of Nelson's Eminent Domain bill to receive eighty-nine votes ends the fight and insures the success of the Senate bill. The contest will be renewed with as much earnestness as ever when the subject next comes up. There is talk of compromise measures; but, where there is such a radical difference as there is here, there are many who will refuse to compromise, and will adhere to their views. The prospect now is that it will be some time before any bill on the subject is passed.

SENATE REVENUE BILL.

The Senate took up its Revenue bill again, and Mr. Jewett offered an amendment, which was right, but not expedient. He moved that the road-bed and side-tracks of every railroad should be taxed in the place where they are, and not pro-rated among the counties according to the proportionate number of miles of main track in each. Mr. Fuller asked him to accept a substitute by which depots, machine shops, etc., should be taxed where they are, and only the right of way be pro-rated; but Mr. Jewett declined, which was unwise, for it is the best that can be secured, and probably better than can be obtained in the House. It is true that, even with Mr. Fuller's modification, Chicago will lose, for the roadway is more valuable there than in other parts of the State, but to make a stir on this point is to excite the jealousy of the country, to awaken prejudices which is hard to put to sleep, and to run the risk of losing more than is apt to be gained. Happily, Senator Fuller pressed his excellent amendment, and it was adopted by a decided vote, Mr. Jewett's amendment failed as a matter of course. Several other amendments were proposed to the bill, none of them tending to change its principles, but referring chiefly to machinery. The bill will come up again to-morrow.

FEES AND SALARIES.

Much of to-day in the House was spent on fees and salaries, and some progress was made in that interesting subject. About the only important change made in the bill was in reducing the rate for recording deeds in Cook County from 8 to 6 cents. This amendment was adopted by a very decided vote, and one which cannot be easily reversed. In the bill, as it now is, 6 cents are given for recording, and no allowance whatever for certificates.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

After dropping this matter, bills on a third reading were taken up rather unexpectedly. Mr. Root's, for the organization of corporations, was sent back to the Committee on Corporations by a close vote. There seemed to be a feeling among some of the members that its provisions were not sufficiently guarded, and, whether well or ill founded, it was strong enough to inflict a blow on the bill which is almost equivalent to defeat. This opposition to Root's measure was greatly intensified by the fact that he is among the Representatives of assessing benefits, and some of the friends of Nelson's Eminent Domain bill, embittered by yesterday's defeat, took this first opportunity to pay off their scores. Some bills were then passed, among them one to enable corporations to consolidate, and to change their names, and then the

CREDIT FONCIER BILL

was reached, and failed as an emergency bill, lacking twenty-four votes, both Democrats and Republicans voting against it; some thinking it not sufficiently guarded, and others having prejudices against corporations. It was, however, passed without that clause in.

SENATE BILL NO. 303.

The following are assigned as the reasons why Senate bill No. 303 was reconsidered: The House amendment changed the time when Township Collectors make their returns from Feb. 15 to May 1, at which latter date their term of office would have expired, and their bonds would have become invalid during the extension of time. It changes the time when sales shall be made all over the State. Counties not under township organization want it changed. There are other objections to the bill in its present shape. It is before the Revenue Committee, who will try and harmonize the differences and report soon.

CHICAGO MILITARY OCCUPATION.

The consideration of the reports of the Committee on the Governor's Message was finished this evening by the adoption of the resolution submitted by the Republican caucus. There was some little filibustering by those opposed to these Republican resolutions, but, since none wanted to speak, it was finally abandoned, and the resolutions adopted without a solitary argument against them. A few Republicans voted against them, and some declined voting. After they were adopted Mr. Brown, of Massac, introduced his resolution of thanks, which was not reported by the caucus. The Democrats, in order not to have it adopted, and to spoil what they considered the moral effect of the other resolution left the hall, and no quorum voted for Mr. Brown's proposition, which received very nearly the unanimous Republican vote. It is laid on the shelf for the time being.

Regular Report of Proceedings.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 25.

The Senate met at 10 a. m.

ABSENTEES.

Messrs. Bishop, Jackson, sick, and Little, sick.

JUDICIAL.

The special order (revenue) was postponed to allow Mr. LANGLEY to introduce a bill changing the time of holding court in the Twenty-seventh Circuit.

Again postponed, and the House Bill 592, to create an additional term of court in Jackson County, and to fix times of holding court in the Third Judicial Circuit, was passed—yeas, 42; nays, 0.

THE REVENUE BILL

was taken up.

Mr. JEWETT moved to strike out Section 43, relating to taxation of "railroad track" in proportion that the length of track in said county, city, etc., bears to the whole length of road in the State, and insert that such track, side tracks, and turnouts shall be listed and taxed in the counties, towns, etc., where located. He proceeded to show wherein the bill, as reported, would bear hardly upon Chicago, which city would receive only a proportionate tax.

Mr. FULLER moved to amend by including depots, station houses, machine shops, etc., belonging to the road.

Mr. JEWETT refused to accept the amendment. He thought the whole section wrong. He could not see why the track of railroads in Chicago, laid upon ground worth $3,000 per acre, should be taxed for the benefit of the country and towns outside.

Mr. UNDERWOOD said that the theory of the bill seemed to be to tax railroad track *pro rata* in counties through which it ran. He thought that the amendment of Mr. Jewett would meet with favor in the city, and the reverse in the country.

Mr. CARTER was in favor of giving the taxes upon real estate to the locality in which such property is situated.

Mr. WHITING thought that a railroad should be considered as an entirety. Consider it altogether, and then divide it altogether. But as the Senate had abandoned all idea of justice and equity in this bill, and taxation had been saddled on the country, he had not looked into the principle of this matter. The principle had been abandoned and "grab" was the rule.

Mr. FULLER said that depots, etc., should be taxed in the locality where located, while the track, road-bed, etc., should be taxed as an entirety, and the tax distributed *pro rata*. The main track of a road has always been regarded as an entirety, and taxed as such. It cannot be taxed in pieces, for the reason that it could not be sold in pieces. Selling in that manner would necessitate the sale of the remainder of the pieces. It cannot be subdivided and the relative value ascertained, and he proceeded to illustrate the difference between the cost per mile of the surface grade and another mile with a costly bridge contained within its limits.

Mr. VORIS advocated the amendment offered by Mr. Jewett.

Mr. STARNE was of the opinion that one mile of railroad in Cook County was worth no more than one mile in the County of McLean. He concluded by asserting that a railroad track should be assessed as an entirety.

Mr. McNULTA could see no justification for the proposition to apply taxes upon railroad property in Cook County to the County of Sangamon. The amendment of the gentleman from Cook, is just and equitable, and should become a law.

Mr. Fuller's amendment to the amendment was adopted—yeas, 30; nays, 9, as follows:

YEAS.

Alexander,	Fuller,	Reddick,
Allen,	Hampton,	Senter,
Anderson,	Harlan,	Solomon,
Bowman,	Holcomb,	Starne,
Bush,	Kerr,	Underwood,
Crawford,	Landigan,	VanDorsten,
Daniels,	Lansing,	Vaughan,
Dishon,	Marsh,	Whiting,
Early,	Nicholson,	Wike,
Flagg,	Pierce,	Williams.

NAYS.

Bangs,	Jewett,	Richardson,
Carter,	Langley,	Voris,
Dore,	McNulta,	Woodard.

The question recurring upon striking out Section 43, and inserting JEWETT'S amendment, was lost.

Mr. FULLER offered an amendment to Section 29, rules for listing credits—intended to prohibit deductions from the amount of any bond, stocks, or money loaned.

Mr. ALEXANDER was opposed to the amendment.

Mr. CRAWFORD was in favor of the amendment, because it had been stated that the bill in its present shape was objectionable in allowing the married class to go scot free.

Mr. HUNTER opposed the amendment. He did not desire to adopt any objectionable feature for the sake of consolation. The amendment was adopted—yeas, 25; nays, 18.

Mr. DORE moved to insert the word "sold" in Section 18, providing that no tax consignee shall be required to list for taxation the value of property consigned to him for the sole purpose of being sold, stored, or forwarded, except as to his interest therein, and proceeded to state that lumber, grain, &c., did not, in many cases, remain in the hands of consignee more than an hour, or for a day at the farthest, and the only interest in such property was a small commission.

Mr. VAN DORSTEN said the consignee was an agent, and if the property had been taxed before coming into his hands it should not again be taxed; but, if not, it should be taxed in his hands, otherwise much property would escape taxation.

Mr. WHITING wanted to strike out the whole section. To tax property wherever it was found was his idea. Property in the hands of a consignee ought to be taxed, for the reason that that person would charge it to the owner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

ASSESSMENT BILL.

The special order was temporarily deferred, and Senate bill 389, Assessment of property, etc., where the rolls have been lost or destroyed, was ordered to a third reading.

RAILROAD SCHEME.

It was again postponed, when Mr. BOWMAN offered a resolution reciting the act of Congress granting lands to the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, and instructing Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence in effecting the speedy completion of that road.

PRIVATE BILL.

The special order was again suspended, and Senate Bill 26, for the relief of Robert Tilson & Co., taken up.

Mr. RICHARDSON moved to fill the blank with $16,066.56. This is a bill to pay Tilson & Co. the balance claimed to be due between gold and greenbacks upon a contract to furnish cavalry and infantry equipments.

Made the special order for to-morrow.

REVENUE BILL.

The special order, the Revenue bill, was resumed, the question being on Mr. Dore's amendment to Section 18.

Mr. WASHBURN opposed the amendment, arguing that goods in transitu should not be allowed to escape altogether.

Mr. SENTER said that, if the bill was amended as proposed, A. T. Stewart could send into this State vast amounts of goods to be held in store until after the 1st of May, and then offered for sale day after day, and thus escape taxation at home and abroad.

Mr. WOODARD said the amendment was not in the interest of Chicago, but of those in other parts of the State who sent goods to Chicago for sale. The amendment was lost.

Mr. ALEXANDER offered an amendment to Section 19 to make payment for publishing delinquent tax-list 20 cents per tract, instead of 10 cents for each town lot.

Mr. HOLCOMB moved to make the price 20 cents for tracts and town lots.

Considerable discussion was had, and a great deal of fun poked at the printers.

Messrs. WOODARD and LANGLEY opposed the amendment, Messrs. RUSH and ANDERSON favoring it.

Mr. PIERCE argued that it was good policy to encourage papers in every county, and that it would be well to pay a liberal compensation in order to do this.

After considerable mixing up, and introducing amendments by members of the Committee under color of perfecting the bill, the matter got back to the amendment offered by Mr. Alexander, which was adopted.

Mr. WHITING offered an amendment striking out the oath prescribed for Assessor in Section 74, and inserting the Constitutional oath. Lost.

Mr. FLAGG offered two amendments intended to direct Assessors to collect agricultural statistics, which were adopted.

Mr. STREVILL entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate refused to strike out the oaths required of Assessors.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Committee on Judicial Department reported back the bill to fix the time of holding Court in the Ninth Judicial Circuit, consisting of LaSalle and Bureau, which was read the first time.

The same Committee reported back the bill fixing the Twenty-eighth Judicial Circuit, with amendments, which were concurred in. This circuit consists of Kane, DuPage, and Kendall, and is given three terms.

Mr. KING, of Cook, introduced a bill relating to criminal prosecutions for bribery.

The bill regulating the keeping of dogs was reported back by the Committee on Agriculture, and the enacting clause stricken out. The bill to indemnify owners of sheep for damage done by dogs was similarly treated.

The same Committee reported back the bill offering premiums of not exceeding $5,000 to the inventors of steam plows, which shall do work of subsoil plowing in certain way, with favorable report.

Mr. MILLER, of St. Clair, from the Committee on Education, reported back the Free Library bill with amendments as suggested by the Chicago Committee.

The amendments were passed, and the bill ordered engrossed, for a third reading.

FEES AND SALARIES.

The special order came up, being the Fees and Salaries bill.

Another to discharge the order, sending the Senate bill to provide means to pay the expenses of renting and furnishing suitable accommodations for the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, to the Committee of the Whole, was lost—Ayes, 78; noes, 46.

Mr. DANIELS moved to postpone the special order, in order to go to bills on third reading.

The motion was lost, and the Fee bill taken up.

Several amendments were offered to the clause fixing the sum allowed for recording instruments in counties of the first and second class, which is ten and eight cents respectively, but after a long and general discussion, the clause was adopted. Among these amendments was one giving the Clerk pay only for words actually copied, but it was decidedly beaten—Yeas, 21; nays, 64.

The next section provides that, in criminal cases, when defendant is acquitted, or where he is convicted and has no goods to levy on, Clerk's fees shall be paid out of the County Treasury.

Mr. ROBERTS moved to strike it out as being unconstitutional.

Mr. SPRINGER defended it.

Mr. HAINES coincided with Mr. Roberts.

The section was adopted.

The Committee rose.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

EVENING SESSION ORDERED.

It was ordered that when the House adjourn it be to meet at half-past 7.

FEE BILL.

Consideration of the Fee bill was resumed.

The section fixing the rate of recording deeds in Cook County, giving eight cents, was read.

Mr. SULLIVAN moved to make it six, and believed that that rate would pay, especially when they gave eight cents in counties of second class, and when the present Recorder of Cook paid three cents to his clerks.

Mr. MORRISON (Cook) said he had not met one person in Chicago who did not approve of the action of the Legislature in passing a bill fixing the rate at five cents.

Mr. KING, of Cook, opposed it as an attack on the treasury of the county. Judges there said less than eight cents would not pay the expenses of the office. The Committee had cut down the price as low as possible.

Mr. SULLIVAN read a letter from one of the Judges who said he did not intend to express any ... recording the fees. His opinion was that no Committee had the right to ask Judges as such for opinion on such a point. As regarded fees in civil cases before courts, it was proper to ask Judges, and for them to answer. The letter was from Judge Jameson.

Mr. CAMPBELL did not think six cents sufficient. Mr. Campbell made a personal explanation.

Mr. HEAFIELD made one.

Mr. KING made one in reply.

Mr. AUSTIN favored the amendment.

Mr. Morrison's amendment was lost—ayes, 33; noes, 47.

Mr. Sullivan's amendment was adopted—ayes, 67; noes not counted.

The section was adopted as amended.

Mr. KING (Cook) had offered an amendment providing for recording maps and plats, but withdrew it after the last vote given above.

Fees of Clerks of County Courts were considered, but, before concluding, the Committee rose and took up

BILLS ON A THIRD READING.

The first one being Root's bill for the organization and government of associations for pecuniary profit.

Mr. MERRITT spoke in opposition to the bill, on the ground that it had no guards against fraud, and moved to refer to the Committee on Corporations. Carried—ayes, 50; noes, 47.

The next bill was one allowing corporations to consolidate, change names, &c., and passed—yeas, 123; nays, 7.

BILLS PASSED.

The bill to enable cities and corporate towns to change their names was passed—yeas, 130; nays, none.

The bill to repeal the act to provide for the election of additional Supervisors in Logan County was passed—yeas, 101; nays, 1.

The bill for the publication of the fifth volume of the Report of the State Geologist was passed—yeas, 91; nays, 27.

CREDIT FONCIER.

The next bill was one for the incorporation of the Credit Foncier, known as Greenbaum's bill, and was lost as an emergency bill—yeas, 91; nays, 41—as follows:

YEAS.

Adams,	Hay,	Reise (Logan),
Armstrong,	Heafield,	Remsburg,
Austin,	Hildrup,	Rice (Peoria),
Beaty,	Hinchcliffe,	Rice (Sangamon),
Boyd,	Humphrey,	Richardson,
Brayton,	Johnston,	Rodgers (Madison),
Brooks,	Karay,	Root,
Brown (Massac),	Kelly,	Ross,
Burley,	Kenny,	Sennie,
Campbell,	Kerrick,	Sheldon (Champaign),
Carpenter,	King (Cook),	
Carey,	King (Jersey),	Sherrill,
Casey (Jefferson),	Knoles,	Short,
Chandler,	Knowlton,	Smith (Ogle),
Clark (Kane),	Landrum,	Springer,
Cloud (Morgan),	Latimer,	Stillwell,
Collins,	Lemma,	Strong,
Curtis,	Mason,	Sullivan,
Daniels,	Mayo,	Taylor,
Davis,	Miller (Kane),	Townsend,
Derrickson,	Miller (St. Clair),	Trimble,
Dixon,	Morgan,	Turner,
Dodge,	Morrison (Cook),	Vocke,
Easter,	Morrison (Mon.),	Waite,
Elder,	North,	Watkins,
Foss,	Phelps,	Whitney,
Fouke,	Philips,	Williams,
Galbraith,	Pixley,	Williamson,
Galloway,	Powell,	Wright,
Goodell,	Price,	Mr. Speaker.
Haines,		

NAYS.

Barrett,	Fuller,	Miller (Madison),
Briscoe,	Gaines,	Moffit,
Burnside,	Gallagher,	North,
Carle,	Gillham,	Neece,
Casey (Shelby),	Hall,	Nelson,
Cavan,	Herdman,	Olson,
Cloud (Macoupin),	Hunter,	Ralls,
Cofer,	Jeffries,	Reinhardt,
Dornblaser,	Jones (Marshall),	Reves,
Dwight,	Landrum,	Rodgers (Platt),
Edgecomb,	Manley,	Sanford,
Fleharty,	McElvain,	Shelton (Warren),
Frew,	Merritt,	Webb.

The bill was then passed without the emergency clause—yeas, 95; nays, 38, the vote being substantially the same as before.

EVENING SESSION.

CHICAGO MILITARY OCCUPATION.

Mr. HAINES said the Republican caucus had agreed on resolutions differing from those which had accompanied the majority report. One member of the caucus, however, contrary to its decision, had offered another set. Since the gentleman who was to have offered the caucus resolutions was not present, he had offered them. He proposed to withdraw them and leave to withdraw the resolutions was granted—yeas, 71; nays, 45.

Mr. ROOT raised a point of order that it required unanimous consent. Overruled.

Mr. HAINES moved to postpone going into Committee of the Whole for 10 minutes, but afterwards withdrew his motion.

The House went into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. SHAW then offered the resolutions yesterday presented by Mr. Haines, which he said he had been instructed by the Republican caucus to present. He moved to strike out all after the King (Cook) preamble, and substitute them.

Quite a number of points of order and motions were made.

Mr. SHAW moved to take a vote on King's resolution.

Mr. CASEY opposed the motion, as did Mr. ROOT.

Mr. SHAW withdrew his motion, and, no one rising to speak, Mr. HAINES renewed it.

Mr. KING (Cook) opposed the motion. Carried. Several more points of order were made by the minority.

A motion to substitute King's resolutions for those accompanying the majority report was lost—yeas, 43; nays, 72.

Mr. SHAW offered the resolutions adopted by the Republican caucus as a substitute for those presented by the majority of the Committee.

Some more points of order were made.

Mr. BROWN (Massac) offered an addition to the caucus resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That we most heartily approve and commend the humane feelings and manly regard for the protection of human life and property which prompted the active energies of His Excellency, the President of the United States, Governor of this State, Lieutenant General Sheridan, Secretary of War, and others in authority, who lent their kindly and efficient aid during and immediately succeeding this appalling catastrophe.

Mr. HAINES moved that the Committee rise and report back Mr. Shaw's resolutions with the recommendation that they pass.

Mr. PHELPS moved to proceed to take notes. So ordered.

CAREY'S motion, to include Brown's (Massac) resolution in those reported back by the Committee was lost—yeas, 53; nays, 63. Mr. Haines' motion was agreed to.

The Committee rose.

Mr. ROBERTS offered a substitute for the third and fourth resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That we declare as an unlawful infraction of the Constitution, both of this State and of the United States, the said so-called military occupation of Chicago, and that the protest of the Executive of this State against such violation of the Constitution was in the performance of a duty imposed upon him by his office, and establishes a valuable precedent which is hereby approved.

Mr. HAINES moved the previous question. Ordered—yeas, 67; nays, 49.

Mr. Roberts' resolution, which only strikes out the palliating part of the caucus resolutions, was lost by a strictly party vote of yeas, 50; nays, 80.

The vote was taken on the first of the caucus resolutions and it was adopted.

The second resolution was adopted—yeas, 119; nays, none.

Messrs. Root, King Cook, Waite, and a few others did not vote.

The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the military should be in strict subordination to the civil power, and we regard any infraction of this principle as a matter of vital concern, establishing a precedent dangerous to liberty; and we believe that the military should never be called upon to interfere in the domestic affairs of any State or city except in the mode pointed out by the Constitution and laws of the land.

The third resolution was read:

Resolved, That we declare as unlawful an infraction of the Constitution, both of this State and of the United States, the so-called military occupation; yet, in view of the trying circumstances, and the great calamity existing when this military power was exercised, we exonerate the Federal Government and Federal military authorities from intent to wilfully trespass upon the Constitutional rights of this State, or to interfere with its property constituted authorities during the emergency created by the recent fire.

Mr. TURNER moved to divide and take a vote on the first part of the resolution.

The Chair held that it was divisible.

Mr. POWELL appealed.

Mr. WAITE argued the point.

Mr. MORRISON (Monroe) sustained the Speaker.

Mr. ROBERTS moved to table the appeal. Not agreed to—yeas, 61; nays, 71.

The decision was overruled, the vote on the third resolution resulting—yeas, 89; nays, 52,—as follows:

YEAS.

Berry,	Hawes,	Rodgers, Madison
Bradon,	Hunter,	Rodgers (Platt),
Brayton,	Johnston,	Ryan,
Brooks,	Jones (Marshall),	Sanford,
Brown (Massac),	Kerrick,	Shaw,
Carey,	Kerner,	Sheldon (Ch'mp'n)
Chandler,	Latimer,	Shelton (Warren),
Cloud (Macoupin),	Massenberg,	Short,
Collins,	Mays,	Springer,
Dixon,	McMasters,	Strong,
Dodge,	Miller (Kane),	Sullivan,
Dornblazer,	Miller (St. Clair),	Townsend,
Easley,	Morrison (Cook),	Vocke,
Fleharty,	Olson,	Watkins,
Frew,	Phelps,	Whitney,
Fuller,	Pixley,	Williams,
Galbraith,	Powell,	Wright,
Gallagher,	Reinhardt,	Mr. Speaker.
Haines,	Remsberg,	

NAYS.

Allen,	Edgcomb,	Manly,
Armstrong,	Elder,	McElvain,
Barr,	Fouke,	McMillan,
Barrett,	Gaines,	Meeker,
Benson,	Gillham,	Merritt,
Briscoe,	Hall,	Miller (Madison),
Burnside,	Hay,	North,
Campbell,	Heafield,	Philips,
Carle,	Herdman,	Ralls,
Carpenter,	Humphrey,	Reise (Logan),
Casey (Jefferson),	Jeffries,	Rice (Sangamon),
Casey (Shelby),	Kenny,	Rivers,
Cavan,	King (Cook),	Roberts,
Cloud (Morgan),	King (Jersey),	Taylor,
Cofer,	Knoles,	Trimble,
Curtis,	Landrum,	Waite,
Davis,	Langston,	Williamson.
Dwight,		

NOT VOTING.

Adams,	Egan,	McConnell,
Austin,	Foss,	Price,
Brown (Bond),	Galloway,	Root,
Burley,	Goodell,	Senne,
Daniels,	Hildrup,	Sherrill,
Derrickson,	Mason,	Smith (Bond).
Elner,		

The last resolution, which declares that the protest of the Executive was in the performance of this duty, was adopted—yeas, 94; nays, 7—Carpenter, Heafield, Humphrey, King (Cook), Vocke, Waite, Williamson.

Mr. BROWN (Massac) offered his resolution again.

Mr. MORRISON (Monroe) moved to adjourn. Lost—yeas, 47; nays, 60.

The Democratic members left. The vote resulted—yeas, 65; nays, 1.

No quorum voting, adjourned.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 25.—Senator Lindsley changed his vote on the Governor's veto, and voted to sustain the veto.

Senator Griswold introduced a resolution, which was laid over, that the advancing tide of population would soon require the formation of new counties in the sparsely settled portions of Northern Wisconsin, and instructing the Committee on Town and County Organizations, to report by bills laying off territory of that portion of the State into counties of convenient and proper size.

The Assembly resolution in favor of a postal telegraph system was referred to a Committee on Federal Relations.

In the Assembly several petitions for temperance laws, including one for a prohibitory law, were presented.

The report of E. P. Hastings, Lumber Inspector of District No. 6, dated at Chippewa Falls, was presented, showing 29,152,671 feet of logs scaled in the district and manufactured into lumber, with estimated logs manufactured into lumber without being scaled, 13,890,000 feet; shingles, 122,334,... lath, 8,267,972.

Bills were introduced to authorize the laying out of highways through orchards, or obstructions purposely placed, where the damage will exceed $100; also, postponing the time of road overseers' reports to the third Monday in March, so that they may have money in hand to clear the roads in winter; to amend Sections 35 and 36, of Chapter 19, Revised Statutes, so as to provide for building sidewalks and improving streets in villages at the expense of lots; to amend and restrict a law of 1871 authorizing Wood County to aid in the construction of railroads so that no more than $100,000 should be voted on any one road, and no bonds be delivered till the roads were built; to repeal Chapter 183, Laws of 1870, which provide that when part of the mortgaged premises to be sold under foreclosure consisted of a homestead, it should not be sold until the other property was disposed of, and found insufficient to pay the mortgage.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections reported against the claim of J. Merrill to the seat of Mr. Peterson, of Calumet County, on the ground that the law regulating such contests had not been complied with, nor the facts shown warrant the taxing of testimony.

A resolution was offered prohibiting the payment of money for insurance on any State building or property.

The Speaker announced the following on joint committees:

Congressional Apportionment—Messrs. Barton, Swain, Burdick, Caswell, of Jefferson, Budd, Wroe, Adams, Backet, Larkin, Walters, and Caswell, of Crawford.

General Laws Made Necessary by the Constitutional Amendment—Messrs. Winkler, Jenkins, Carey, B. F. Adams, Stafford, Brockway, Allen, and Robinson.

Relief of Fire Sufferers—Messrs. Neaves, Ayres, and White.

A memorial to Congress in favor of agreeing to the award made by the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers Improvement Commissioners, and asking the prosecution of the work, was adopted.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 25.—In the Senate petitions were presented against the repeal of the Railroad Tax law, and for uniform rates of railroad charges; to enlarge the Iowa Blind Asylum; also one providing that members of the Legislature shall not receive pay during a recess exceeding three days.

The speaker announced the following Committees on the part of the Senate to visit the State institutions:

State University, Miles; Penitentiary, McNutt; Insane Asylum, at Mount Pleasant, Willett; Insane Asylum, at Independence, Ireland; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Beardsley; Asylum for the Blind, McKean; Orphan's Home, at Davenport, Atkins; Orphans' Home at Cedar Falls, West; Orphans' Home at Glenwood, Murray; Agricultural College and Farm, McCullough; Reform School, Smith.

In the House bills were introduced to provide for the semi-annual payment of taxes; to appropriate $10,000 to aid in the completion of the Washington Monument.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 25.—In the Senate, bills were introduced to exempt members of Fire Companies from military, jury, and road duty; also, to make it the duty of Prosecuting Attorneys, on complaint of parties aggrieved to prosecute, in the name of the State, for violation by railroads of the law prohibiting them from charging more for freight *pro rata* for less than for greater distances.

In the House the afternoon was spent in discussing the bill for the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention. A long discussion was had as to the propriety of holding an election for delegates in April or October. The general sentiment of the discussion was that it would be highly desirable to sink party ties as much as possible, and elect the best men in the State as delegates without regard to their political antecedents. It was finally decided to elect delegates next April. Pending discussion on the passage of the bill the House took a recess.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 25.—The House to-day defeated the bill to remove disabilities from disfranchised persons.

The Senate passed a bill providing that persons convicted of murder shall be confined in the Penitentiary until the Governor issues a warrant for their execution.

The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the resolution providing for an investigation of the Senatorial elections.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—A concurrent resolution was adopted in the House to-day to memorialize Congress for the enactment of a law creating a commission to investigate the claims for indemnity to citizens who have sustained loss at the hands of Indians under protection of the Government.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 25.—The Legislative foolishness at the State capital ended to-night at 11 o'clock by an adjournment *sine die*. No quorum and no new Governor.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 25.—A resolution was introduced in the State Senate to-day, declaring in favor of almost universal amnesty for all parties implicated in the late rebellion, upon application in writing, in which the applicant shall acknowledge the terrible criminality of the leading conspirators.

ALEXIS.

His Imperial Highness to Visit Louisville—Correspondence on the Subject.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—The Grand Duke and suite have been very quiet since their arrival from the plains and have devoted their time to their private affairs. A special messenger arrived here from St. Petersburgh with a budget of letters a day or two ago, and the party have been mainly engaged with their correspondence since then. They leave here next Monday night at 9 o'clock for Louisville. Thence it is understood they will visit the Mammoth Cave, after which they will proceed to Memphis by rail and embark on board the steamer Great Republic at that point for New Orleans.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 25.—Early in the week Colonel Jilson, P. Johnson, manager of the Galt House, General William Preston, and other distinguished citizens consulted the Mayor, and sent an invitation to the Grand Duke and party to visit Louisville, tendering the apartments and a grand ball at the Galt House, the hospitalities of the city, and a trip to the Mammoth Cave. A favorable reply has been received, and the time suggested, which has been responded to cordially, and the following despatches were received to-day from General Custar, through whom the correspondence was carried on:

GALT HOUSE, Jan. 21, 1872.

To General G. A. Custar, Ducal Party, Topeka, Kansas, and St. Louis, Mo.:

It will be a good season to visit the Mammoth Cave. I am instructed by Mayor Baxter, H. D. Newcomb, Esq., President of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, W. C. Hite, Colonel Blanton Duncan, and General Breckenridge, and General Preston, and all the prominent citizens of Louisville to cordially invite the Ducal party, through you, to accept the hospitalities of our city. A grand ball will be given at the Galt House, and suitable apartments prepared. A special train and cars will be provided for the Duke's trip to the cave, and everything done to make his visit to our city pleasant. Mr. Fink, Vice President of the L. & N. R. R., now here, will have one of his new and elegant cars in readiness for the Ducal party. Let me know positively all about it, whether he can come, and what time they will be here, and how long they will remain.

(Signed) J. P. JOHNSON,
W. C. HITE,
H. D. NEWCOMB,
WM. PRESTON,
And others.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 24, 1872, SOUTHERN HOTEL.

To General Preston, Colonel Johnson, and others:

His Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke Alexis, and suite, will arrive in Louisville at 2 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday, and remain until 9 o'clock a. m. Thursday. The Ducal party desire to visit the Mammoth Cave on Thursday, and proceed to Memphis on Thursday night.

(Signed) G. A. CUSTER.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 24, 1872.

Colonel J. P. Johnson, General Preston, and Others, Galt House:

It is the wish of the Ducal party to remain quietly at the hotel from the time of their arrival in Louisville until the evening reception, to commence at 9 o'clock p. m., to be followed immediately after by the ball proposed by you. It would accord with the desire of the party, provided such arrangement is agreeable to your Committee, if the forenoon of the following day should be devoted to rest, and in the afternoon a drive about the city of a couple of hours. These are suggestions which I make after conferring with the Ducal party. Please telegraph me your programme when decided upon.

[Signed] G. A. CUSTER.

GALT HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 25, 1872.

General G. A. Custer, Southern Hotel, St. Louis:

Your telegram has been received. Everything shall be arranged in conformity with your suggestions for the reception of the Grand Duke Alexis and his suite. The ball will take place on Tuesday evening. The requisite arrangements will be made for his visiting the Mammoth Cave.

WILLIAM PRESTON, Chairman.

A meeting of prominent citizens was held to-day, at which a programme was arranged in accordance with the suggestions of the last despatch.

A splendid suite of apartments will be prepared for the Ducal party. The Committees of Arrangements and Reception were appointed, and a committee to prepare invitations to the ball. The arrangements for the entertainments are on a magnificent scale, and the ball will be one of the grandest affairs of the kind ever witnessed. Splendid apartments will be set apart for the Grand Duke and suite.

PACIFIC COAST.

Exciting Incident at the Japanese Banquet—A Norther—Damage to Wharves and Shipping—Suicide at San Jose—A Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—Near the close of the Japanese banquet, last evening, a remarkable scene occurred. Ex-Governor Haight, responding to the sentiment, "The State of California," warmly welcomed the Embassy, saying that "God had made of one blood all men who dwelt on the face of the earth, and that the Embassy marked a new era in the progress of civilization and humanity."

Rev. Horatio Stebbins, then, speaking to the sentiment, "The Spirit of American Commerce," welcomed the Embassy warmly, saying: "We ... are providentially placed in new relations. The changes unsought by transatlantic communication have changed forever the era of commerce distributed for the city. We can never do the business of this Mississippi Valley, and probably shall not extend our inland commercial area beyond the summit of the great mountain chain. To compensate for that, we must gather up the islands of the sea, and push our trade to the innumerable populations of the Asiatic world. But our position is anomalous. While we are here to-night wooing the commerce of the old Empire, you, Governor (pointing to Governor Booth), as the representative of one political party, and ex-Governor Haight as the representative of the other, are committed to a policy to exclude those people from our shores. The position is absurd and ridiculous; as a policy it is nonsense, as a principle it is nowhere. It is a rag-tail and bobtail. If any of you cheap politicians have won a penny by it in the passions of an hour, beware, beware when you put that penny in your purse, lest the eagle on the reverse side of your gold coin sticks his talons through and scratches the face of liberty."

The wildest excitement followed, with rounds of applause, and finally three cheers from nearly the entire guests for the speaker, the main portion gathering around to shake hands with him.

Governor Booth arose, in evident excitement, saying when he had become accustomed to such *ex cathedra* denunciations as would probably like them, and after a few words more, went on with the regular toasts. The incident is regarded as significant, as calling for a change of public opinion.

A severe north wind has been blowing all day, causing considerable damage to the wharves and shipping in the harbor.

F. Stadt, gunsmith, at San Jose, was found sitting in a chair to-day, with his head literally blown off, he having fired a large duelling pistol into his mouth.

Several of the Japanese Embassy are visiting the gold quartz mill in Grass Valley.

Charles Guttschin, a miner, was found riddled with buckshot, in a claim in Calaveras County. The murderer is unknown.

GROCERIES.

NEW STORE, NEW GOODS.

J. H. Dunham & Co.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Nos. 4, 6, 8 & 10 State-st., Chicago.

(CORNER OF SOUTH WATER),

Would announce that they are now prepared to offer goods to the trade of the Northwest at prices which defy competition.

Our motto is, "A nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling," and we intend to show our customers that we understand its meaning. Orders will receive prompt attention, at cash prices.

We make New Orleans Sugars a specialty.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

JULIUS BAUER & CO.

HAVE REMOVED to their elegant and spacious WAREROOMS,

390, 392, 394 & 396 Wabash-av.

(Late Church of the Messiah), where they will keep on hand their usual large stock of the celebrated WM. KNABE & CO., J. BAUER & CO., and other

PIANO FORTES,

J. BAUER & CO.'s Improved

Organs & Melodeons,

And all kinds of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A large and new lot of the FAMOUS

PAGANINI STRINGS

Just received.

JULIUS BAUER & CO.,

390, 392, 394 & 396 Wabash-av.

PAPER HANGINGS.

J. J. McGRATH,

PAPERHANGINGS

AT

FACTORY PRICES.

STATE AND TWELFTH-STS.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

THE

National Bank Note Company

OFFICE,

NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engrave and Print

Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,

In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS devised by the Company, and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.

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THE COURT HOUSE BELL.

Court House Bells!!

A large consignment just received, and all orders can be filled hereafter promptly.

H. S. EVERHART & CO,

510 Wabash-av., Chicago.

CHROMOS.

CHROMOS!

The finest assortment in the city.

At 381 Wabash-av.

WANTED

Wanted—To Rent.

I have 10 applicants for houses on the avenues and in all localities south and west.

JAMES H. HILL, 173 State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To Owners of Buildings.

Any individual wishing a cheap and efficient elevator placed in his building without incurring the expense of steam, or operation by hand, is requested to address H 25, Tribune office.

VINTON

Has improved his Dining-Room until he has one of the most pleasant, for ladies as well as gentlemen, in the city, at 23 West Washington-st., near the Tunnel.

U. S. Government Artificial Limb Manuf. Co.

... Wabash-av. and 73, ... Chicago. The largest, oldest, and most complete manufactory of the kind in the United States. We manufacture, to order all kinds of surgical and orthopedic instruments, crutches, trusses, canes, &c. Address all communications to J. E. GARDNER, U. S. Commissioner, corner of ... Chicago, N. B. ... FIVE YEARS, ...

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

CORINTHIAN CHAPTER, NO. 69, R. A. M.—Regular convocation this Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the P. & M. E. M. Degrees.

J. O. DICKERSON, Sec'y.

Masonic.

The Committee for the relief of Royal Arch Masons, Knights Templar, and Scotch Rite Masons, hold their meetings on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, ... at the office of ... Any applications should be made ...

THE LAW COURTS.

Report of the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court.

More Bribery Developments Promised—The Fire-Limits Riot.

The "Pigeon-Hole" Billiards Murder—Jeff. Cating Tried, Convicted, and Sentenced for Life.

Alderman Glade's Case Transferred to Ottawa.

Important Decision by the Supreme Court of Illinois.

The Constitutionality of Railroad Aid Donations and Subscriptions Affirmed.

A Corn Transaction—Interesting Insurance Controversy.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

REPORT BY THE GRAND JURY—THE BRIBERY CASES—MORE DEVELOPMENTS PROMISED—ABSENT WITNESSES—THE FIRE LIMITS RIOT.

At noon yesterday the Grand Jury paid a visit to the County Jail, for the purpose of inspecting the cells and the general condition of the prison. They found a sickening odor prevailing with great intensity in the corridors and cells, arising from the sewer openings in the sub-basement, but do not seem to have considered its proper subject for action or comment by them. Returning to the Court-room, the report of the Grand Jury was presented to the Court. Four new indictments were returned, two being against Dominick Kleutsch, the missing Collector of West Chicago. The first indictment sets forth that Dominick Kleutsch, being on the 1st day of October, 1871, a public officer—Collector of Taxes in and for the town of West Chicago—received, in his official capacity, from the County Clerk, the warrants and tax list of taxes on real and personal property in said town for the year 1870. That he wilfully, etc., altered and falsified the warrant and tax list of taxes assessed to and due from Richard T. Crain, Chas. S. Crain, and Jos. Fieldhouse, from $420.60 to $497.60. The second indictment charges that Dominick Kleutsch, being Collector of West Chicago, for the year 1871, with intent to cheat and defraud Richard T. Crain, Charles S. Crain, and Joseph Fieldhouse, did pretend to them that their taxes were $497.60, whereas in truth and fact, said taxes were only $420.60, by means of which said pretences the above firm were defrauded of $77, contrary to statute, etc., etc.

THE GRAND JURY'S REPORT.

The following report was handed to the Court with the above indictments, and was read by the Clerk:

To the Hon. Lambert Tree, Judge, &c.:

The Grand Jury having finished its labors, deem it due to the Court and the public to present a report of their investigations to your Honor. Besides examining the ordinary cases of alleged crime, we have, to the best of our ability, investigated charges of bribery against public officers. From evidence elicited, we are satisfied that there still exist grave and serious cases of bribery, which we have been unable to expose by indictment for the reason that necessary and material witnesses have persistently evaded subpoenas issued by us by placing themselves beyond the limits of the State. We are assured by the State's Attorney that he will do all and everything in his power to bring such witnesses before the next and future Grand Juries, and have such cases fully and thoroughly investigated. We do not deem it best for the interest and advancement of public justice to give the name or names of such witnesses, nor the subjects concerning which their evidence is desired, fearing that such a course might give interested parties an opportunity to obstruct investigations.

We have also examined a large number of witnesses in relation to the recent disgraceful and outrageous breaking up of the meeting of the Common Council, but we have been unable to ascertain the names of the persons who threw the missiles which broke the windows of the City Hall, and did personal injury to members of the police force.

We cannot too strongly condemn the riotous occurrences of that night, and, while we recognize and acknowledge the right of petition by the people, for any real or imaginary grievance or wrong, we can but deprecate and deplore the mode of forming and proceeding, en masse, in a boisterous manner, to demonstrate their views, that, if the opposing party adopt the same measure, the result would scarcely be otherwise than hostile, and [illegible] in every sense detrimental to the public [illegible]. It requires but little contemplation to picture the serious consequences which would ensue from the toleration of such demonstrations.

The public press has called attention to the names of some well-known persons, as having been the leaders and instigators of that disturbance, but the evidence failed to satisfy us that such persons are guilty, or probably guilty, of any violation of the law. But, while this is so, we feel it to be our duty to enter our earnest and serious protest against any and all like attempts to influence any deliberative or legislative body. The probable result of all such demonstrations is a disturbance of the peace, good order, and well-being of society.

Before closing this address we feel it our duty and our pleasure to express our sincere esteem for the State's Attorney, Charles H. Reed, Esq., whose unremitting devotion to the people, and untiring energy in the discharge of his duties, cannot be too highly extolled and appreciated.

He has labored incessantly with us, omitting nothing conducive to furthering the ends of justice, sparing no labor, and fearing no opinion. We can safely leave in his hands the remaining cases of bribery; and we can assure your Honor that the public may confidently rely upon the faithful discharge of all the official obligations.

The report is signed by the entire jury, consisting of T. E. Millikin, C. E. Page, L. Thomas, A. D. Titsworth, Simon Quinlan, James McLindsey, Wm. B. Keen, Rudolph Rosenthal, S. P. Coggeshall, James M. Wetherell, George H. Ward, A. G. Van Orman, E. X. Beach, E. O. Gale, T. T. Furlong, L. Baldwin, C. B. Heartt, Thomas Bassett, G. G. Russell, Wm. M. Butler.

After the report had been read the jury were warmly thanked by the Court for the manner in which their duties had been discharged during their session, and were then dismissed.

It is said that much trouble and difficulty have been encountered by the Grand Jury in the bribery investigation, because of the refusal of witnesses to answer questions. One of these, it is alleged, was Alderman Buehler, who refused to answer many pointed questions, on the ground that, by so doing, he would criminate himself. For the same reason he refused to state whether any money had ever been placed in his hands for distribution among members of the Common Council. In view of this state of affairs, it is understood that State's Attorney Reed has prepared a law which has been forwarded to Springfield for passage, which will cover such cases as the above, and compel a man to answer just such a question as Buehler refused to answer. The first section of this law provides that every person who is called upon to testify in bribery cases shall be compelled to testify in any action now pending, or hereafter to be brought. The second section provides that no person shall be prosecuted for anything arising out of his own testimony.

THE PIGEON-HOLE MURDER—TRIAL OF JEFFERSON CATING—GUILTY, AND LIFE IMPRISONMENT.

The Criminal Court was occupied yesterday with the trial of the somewhat notorious "pigeon-hole murder case," which caused such a sensation a few months ago, as an act of atrocity seldom equalled even in the teeming annals of depravity in Chicago. The circumstances of the case are well known, and are fully recapitulated in the evidence adduced yesterday. A party of young men, among whom was Jeffrey Cating, the prisoner, and a youth named Townsend, were playing "pigeon-hole" billiards in an Archer avenue saloon. Cating, a noted bully, was belligerent, and threatened to shoot a third youth who was playing. He quarrelled with Townsend, and before half a dozen words passed between them, sprang upon him, held him with one hand, deliberately shot him through the head, and then ran out of the saloon. Such is a brief outline of the disgraceful affair.

THE TRIAL.

Mr. A. Van Buren appeared for the prisoner, who plead not guilty. The forenoon was occupied in empanelling a jury and hearing the testimony of Dr. Miller, County Physician at the time of the murder, who made a *post mortem* examination of the body.

In the afternoon the examination of the other witnesses was resumed.

The first witness was Mary Zimmermann. She testified that she was the daughter of the saloon-keeper in whose saloon the shooting occurred. She was tending bar on the night when the shooting occurred. She heard a dispute going on between Cating (the prisoner) and Bennett, one of the witnesses. The latter was charged by Cating with touching the balls, and was told by him to leave. Bennett denied the charge, but stepped back. Townsend, the boy shot, was about to play. He told the disputing parties not to quarrel over so trifling a thing. Cating said, "I guess somebody else can do something as well as you," and put his left hand on Townsend's forehead as he bent over the table and shot him through the back of the head with a revolver. Townsend fell and Cating ran out. The witness had known of no quarrel between the boys before the shooting. The hour was about 11 o'clock at night on the 8th of November or December last.

Patrick Bennett testified that he worked in the rolling mills. He was in Zimmerman's saloon on the night of the shooting. He went in there at [illegible] o'clock. Four fellows were playing pigeon-hole. Cating and Townsend were playing. Townsend offered to bet a quarter that he could make a certain shot. When the witness went to move the balls for another shot, Cating told him to stand back, and pulled out his pistol, telling him, "I'll shoot you, you son of a b——." The next thing he saw was the pistol close to Townsend's head, and the boy falling back. He started to run from the back door, and ran home as fast as he could. The witness had been drinking, but was not drunk at the time. He took no part in the game.

John Powers corroborated the testimony of the previous witness. When Bennett was fooling with the ball, Cating said, "If you don't keep still, you humpy b——, I'll draw on you." Townsend said, "Maybe some one else has some of them, too." The witness saw Cating seize the [illegible] with one hand and shoot him through the back of the head.

John Robinson, employed in the Union Rolling Mills, testified that on the evening in question he played five or six games with Cating at pigeon-hole. [illegible]

[illegible]

motion and said: "Perhaps some one else has one of them things, too." Townsend was bending down to play. When Cating approached he straightened up. Cating seized him by the head and shot him.

Michael McCune testified that he was in the saloon at the time of the shooting. Several fellows were playing pigeon-hole. The witness and the prisoner played a two-handed game of pigeon-hole, and Townsend and Powers came in and joined them in a four-handed game. He saw the quarrel with Bennett, and heard Cating say, "You G—d d—n humpy-backed s—n of a b——h, drop that, or I'll shoot you quicker than h—l," and saw him point the pistol threateningly. He heard Townsend say, "Perhaps some one else has one of them things, too," and saw him put his hand behind him. He saw the prisoner shoot Townsend, as described above, after which he ran out.

The witness was asked if Cating was drunk. Question objected to and objection sustained.

The policeman who made the arrest was examined, which closed the case for the prosecution.

John Murphy testified that he was acquainted with the prisoner. He was proceeding to give the reason for the purchase of the pistol, when the State's Attorney objected, and the Court sustained the objection.

D. Edwards testified that he had known the prisoner for two years, here and in Indianapolis, during which time the latter had borne a good character. He had heard that the prisoner, and a man named Burke, had got up a prize fight in the Rolling Mills. He supposed the prisoner knew enough about a revolver to fire it off. The prize fight alluded to was an amicable one, arranged between the two parties. It never came off.

Samuel Barnes testified to the prisoner's character.

Mrs. Edwards, with whom the prisoner boarded, on Archer avenue, testified also to his character as a peaceable citizen.

George Thomas testified to the prisoner's character, and added that the talk about the fight was occasioned by the prisoner interfering to prevent a fight between Burke and another man.

The prisoner's mother, living in Indianapolis, testified that he was honorably discharged from the army, having served two years as a drummer. He was 23 years of age, a kind-hearted boy, but was often playful and foolish, and chastised other boys.

The prisoner's father was the last witness examined. He also testified to the general good behavior of the boy.

This closed the case, which was submitted to jury without argument.

THE VERDICT.

After the ordinary instructions from the Court the jury retired, and after an absence of twenty minutes returned with a verdict of murder, and fixed the murderer's penalty at imprisonment in the Penitentiary for the remainder of his natural life.

Motion was made for a new trial.

SUPREME COURT.

HERMANN O. GLADE'S CASE AT OTTAWA—QUESTIONS RAISED BY HIS ATTORNEY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Jan. 25.—The case of Hermann O. Glade against The People, arrived here yesterday (but was not then filed), in a record of great length. With the record came John Van Arman, Esq., that he might further investigate the law upon the various questions presented upon the record. These questions, as formally presented, are fifteen in number. Removed of all technicality, they involve the following main points:

1. The Criminal Court of Cook County is (under the new Constitution) but a continuation of the old Recorder's Court of the City of Chicago, and therefore it is to be governed by the organic law creating that Court, until other legislation is had. As the result of this, the Grand and Petit Jurors of that Court must be drafted only from residents in, and taxable inhabitants of, the city, this, notwithstanding the fact of extended jurisdiction as to the grades of crime and territorial limits granted to the Court.

2. That the Court erred in its action upon the petition for a change of venue, and that while the presiding Judge of the Court is vested with a discretion, that discretion must be so exercised as to commend itself to the reason of man as being the exercise of a sound discretion. In this cause, it is contended that the defendant should fear that he might not receive a fair trial, and gave grounds for his belief, sufficient to warrant the granting of the petition, on the ground that the law holds that the cause being present the legitimate and natural result is to follow. This part of the case has reference to the various newspaper publications made.

3. That the Court erred in the orders made upon the empanelling of the Petit Jury. It is contended that it is the duty, under the common and statute law, of the people, by the State's Attorney, to present to the accused a full panel, so that the right to exercise the privilege of peremptory challenge would remain until the last juror was accepted. In this case the jurors were sworn as they were accepted on both sides, against the objection of defendant, who, before the last two were sworn, presented a peremptory challenge against one who had been already sworn.

The balance of the questions raised go to the same effect, and include a re-argument of the points raised in the *Nisi Prius* Court, as, for instance, the sufficiency of the indictment and the applicability and weight of the testimony in the matter of proving the crime.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF RAILROAD AID DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS AFFIRMED.

Opinion of the Supreme Court for the Northern Grand Division of the State of Illinois, in a cause submitted at a term thereof, begun and held at Ottawa, on Tuesday, the twelfth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. Present, Charles B. Lawrence, Chief Justice; Pinkney H. Walker, Justice; Sidney Breese, Justice; John M. Scott, Justice; William K. McAllister, Justice; Anthony Thornton, Justice; Benjamin R. Sheldon, Justice. Opinion filed Jan. 22, 1872. The Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company vs. Frederick Smith. Error to Will.

Opinion by Thornton, J.—Defendant in error filed his bill in the Circuit Court to enjoin the collection of taxes levied under an act of the Legislature, and in pursuance of a vote of the people, to aid in the construction of a railroad. The act authorised all towns, acting under the township organization law, to appropriate such sums of money as they should deem proper to aid in the construction of the road, to be paid as soon as the track should have been located and constructed through the towns.

The road was completed before the appropriation was made; and it was a donation to the Company, not a subscription to its capital stock.

On the hearing, the Circuit Court made the injunction perpetual, and pronounced the act unconstitutional.

The officers of the town, who made the appropriation, and levied the tax, were the "corporate authorities" of a municipal corporation; and they exercised in the premises after a majority of the legal voters of the municipality had authorized the appropriation upon the condition of the construction of the road.

The only question is as to the power of the Legislature to authorize municipalities to subscribe to the capital stock of railroad companies, and to appropriate money as a donation, to aid in the construction of the roads.

The only difference between this case and numerous cases decided by this Court, is that the money appropriated by virtue of the statute in question is a donation instead of a subscription.

But for this difference we might stand securely upon the maxim, *stare decisis et non quieta movere*. Frequent fluctuations in the opinions of Courts of last resort involve the Court in absurdities, render the law uncertain; destroy that feeling of reliance so essential to the strength and stability of all society, and produce mischiefs innumerable. The decisions of Courts had better be involved in some error than subject to change upon every change of the judiciary.

In the discussion of legislative power, we have nothing to do with questions of policy or expediency. The Constitution has created the Legislative and Judicial Departments; the one to make the law, the other to construe and administer it. It may be mischievous in its effects; burdensome upon the people; conflict with our conceptions of natural right, abstract justice, or pure morality, and of doubtful propriety in numerous respects; and yet we would not be justified to hold that it was not within the scope of legislative authority for such reason.

The question, as to the repugnancy of a law to the Constitution, is always one of much delicacy; and Courts will never indulge the supposition unless the repugnancy is manifest to the understanding.

In *Lane vs. Dorman*, 3 Scam., p. 238, this Court said: "The determining of a question, involving the inquiry whether an exercise of power, by the Legislative Department of the State, is Constitutional, is readily conceded to be not only a matter of delicacy, but of grave import, and demands the most deliberate and mature consideration. It should not, moreover, be decided but in cases of clear necessity, and where the character of the act done is in plain and obvious conflict with the Constitution."

The law should not be pronounced void, in a doubtful case or upon slight implication. "The opposition between it and the Constitution must be clear and strong." *People vs. Marshall*, 1 Gil. 672.

The infringement of the Constitution must be evident before the Courts will interfere and hold the act nugatory. People vs. Hatch, 33 Ill. 130. In *ex parte* McCollum, 1 Cow., 564, Savage, Ch. J., said that a Court ought not to declare a law unconstitutional, without a case is presented in which there can be no rational doubt.

In delivering the opinion in the case of *Fletcher vs. Peck*, 6 Cranch 87, Ch. J. Marshall said "The question whether a law be void for its repugnancy to the Constitution is at all times a question of much delicacy, which ought seldom or ever be decided in the affirmative in a doubtful case. The Court, when impelled by duty to render such a judgment, would be unworthy of its station could it be unmindful of the solemn obligation which that station imposes. But it is not on slight implication and vague conjecture that the Legislature is to be pronounced to have transcended its powers, and its acts to be considered as void. The opposition between the Constitution and the law should be such that the Judge feels a clear and strong conviction of their incompatibility with each other."

In the same Court, whose decision is chiefly relied on to induce a reversal of the former opinions of this Court, equally explicit language, in regard to the duty of Courts, has been used.

In *Twitchell vs. Blodgett*, 13 Mich., 132, *Cooley, Ch. J.*, said: "It is conceded to be the settled doctrine of this State, that every enactment of the State Legislature is presumed to be Constitutional and valid; that before we can pronounce it otherwise, we must be able to point out the precise clause in the Constitution which it violates, and that the conflict between the two must be clear, or free from reasonable doubt; since it is only from Constitutional provisions, limiting the Legislative power and controlling the Legislative will, that we derive authority to declare void any Legislative enactment."

We might multiply extracts from the opinions of the ablest Courts to the same effect. Enough has been cited to show the firm position of the Judiciary, that the Courts ought not, and in justice to the rights of a co-ordinate department of the State Government cannot, declare a law to be void, without a strong and earnest conviction, divested of all reasonable doubt, of its invalidity.

An objection to this law is urged, which has been made since the origin of the character of legislation, now under consideration.

It is assumed that the taxes levied are to be appropriated to a private, and not a public, purpose; that the benefits resulting to the public—the people at large,—from the construction of railroads, are merely incidental; that the profits arising from their operation, enrich the individuals who form the private corporation; and, therefore, all laws imposing taxes to aid in the building of railroads, to be owned and operated by private corporations, are unconstitutional.

If the premises are correct, that the corporations are strictly private, and the benefits to the public, purely incidental, the conclusion might logically follow.

The argument assumes, as unquestionable, the point to be determined: as true, the fact to be ascertained.

In the enactment of laws the Legislature must exercise its judgment and discretion. As to questions of pure policy and expediency,—no express or necessarily implied Constitutional provisions intervening,—it is the sole judge. It has also the undoubted right to take a comprehensive view. In determining the necessity of a law, and the character of the purpose to be accomplished by it, the Court, with any propriety, cannot arrogate to it all power and wisdom in such matters; and if there be grave doubt as to the nature of the purpose, the doubt must always be solved in favor of the action of the Legislature.

Concede that taxation for a mere private enterprise is wrong and invalid, is the construction of the road, to which the aid is proposed to be given, of that character?

It is a road from Lake Michigan to a point opposite Vincennes, in the State of Indiana, traversing nearly the entire length of the State. The road was completed before the payment of any money was asked, though it was built upon the faith of it.

Are the advantages which accrue to the public from the construction and operation of railroads merely incidental, in the sense of the term as commonly used?

We are inclined to think that they rather resemble the incident in law, and appertain to, and follow, the principal thing. The benefits resulting to the people of the State from the system of railroads, are [illegible]. Railroads have almost superseded all other modes of intercommunication between the several parts of our extensive and growing States. They have become an absolute necessity,—indispensable to our increased growth, and to the removal of our immense surplus. [illegible]

[illegible] pleasure, and business, and commerce. Without them our internal trade would languish and die, and our corn and wheat rot in our granaries.

For more than a quarter of a century the Courts have recognized and referred to them as public improvements, made for the public good, and to subserve the public interests. Johnson vs. The County of Stark, 24 Ills. 75, Cin., Wil. & Zanesville R. R. Co. vs. The Commissioners, 21 Ohio (1 Macook), 77. Sharpless vs. The Mayor, &c. 21 Penn. (9 Harris), 146. Nichol vs. Mayor and Aldermen, 9 Humph. 252. [illegible]

The Courts while ready and willing to protect these corporations in all their rights, have uniformly asserted, and seem determined to maintain, their obligations to the public. The principles of common law, and their charters, accepted by them, and which clothe them with a portion of the sovereignty of the State, impose duties on them to the public, which they must discharge. They can be compelled, by the mandates of the Courts, to a full performance of them, and parties seeking redress need not resort to the imperfect action at common law but may apply for the more effectual remedy by *mandamus*.

Railways are improved public highways; and the Courts have uniformly held that they are of such public use as to justify the exercise of the right of eminent domain, in taking all real estate that may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the road, its depots, side tracks, stations, machine shops, and other necessary appendages; disfiguring and rendering unfit for cultivation, farms, and even in destroying dwellings.

The necessity and expediency for the exercise of this right, in making public improvements, either for the benefit of all the people of the State, or of a particular municipality, must be determined by the Legislature.

Mere convenience is not sufficient to justify the exercise of the right. The public use must be necessary and pressing. In referring to the urgency of the public use, Woodbury J., in the case of West River Bridge Company vs. Dix 6, How. 546, said: "So, as to a road, if really demanded in particular forms and places, to accommodate a growing and changing community, and to keep up with the wants and improvements of the age,—such as its pressing demands for easier and social intercourse, quicker political communication, or better internal trade, and advancing with the public necessities from blazed trees to bridle paths, and thence to wheel roads, turnpikes, and railroads."

Though the distinction between the right of eminent domain and the power of taxation may be manifest, yet when the public use, necessary for the exercise of the former, has been settled by both the legislative and judicial departments, and a particular enterprise has thus been fixed, as of public importance; the position is very much strengthened, that taxation for such an enterprise is for a public purpose.

This Court has decided that such corporations are created for the public good; to increase the facilities and conveniences, and promote the great ends of commerce; and that they cannot [illegible] to the public interests. [illegible] C. & A. R. R. Co., 49 Ill. 33. Chi. & N. W. R. R. Co. vs The people ex rel Hempsted.

In view of the past history of railroads; the impossibility of dispensing with them; the necessity of an increase of the number, to open more outlets for the products of our fertile and inexhaustible soil,—all of which were well known to the Legislature, and sustained by numerous authorities—we must hold, that even if the appropriation in this case was not for a public purpose, in the broadest sense, the character of the purpose is involved in such doubt, that we cannot declare void the action of the Legislature.

Is the law, under consideration, in violation of the 5th Section of the 9th Article of the Constitution of 1848? That section provides that "the corporate authorities of counties, townships, school districts, cities, towns and villages, may be vested with power to assess and collect taxes for corporate purposes; such taxes to be uniform in respect to person and property within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same."

It is contended that the appropriation was not for a "corporate purpose." If it was for a public purpose—for the benefit of the inhabitants of the municipality,—then it would be for a corporate purpose. The latter cannot be distinguished from the former; and all that we have said in relation to the public purpose of the tax will apply with equal force to a corporate purpose. We refer to the following cases in which the questions discussed have been settled by this Court: Prettyman vs. The Supervisors of Tazewell County, 19 Ill., 406; Johnson vs. The County of Stark supra; Perkins vs. Lewis, 24 Ill., 208; Butler vs. Dunham, 27 Ill., 474; The President and Trustees vs. Frick, 34 Ill., 405.

In the case of Nichol vs. The Mayor and Aldermen, supra, a subscription by the city of Nashville to a railroad was held to be for a corporate purpose. The Constitution of Tennessee provides that "The General Assembly shall have power to authorize the several counties and incorporated towns in this state, to impose taxes for county and corporation purposes respectively." The language is substantially the same as in our own Constitution. The City of Nashville having subscribed, a bill was filed to restrain the issue of bonds; and the Court decided, that the Legislature had power to authorize the subscription; that the construction of the road was a corporate purpose, and that the city might either levy the tax, or issue bonds to obtain the money.

In Taylor vs. Thompson, 42 Ill. 9, this Court defined a corporate purpose to mean—"a tax to be expended in a manner which shall promote the general prosperity and welfare of the municipality which levies it." We adopt this definition; and are of the opinion that no person can doubt but that taxes expended to aid in the construction of a railroad, must promote the general prosperity.

The remaining question is whether a distinction exists between a donation in aid of the road and a subscription to the capital stock of the corporation. The distinction is more apparent than real; indeed, to our view, is entirely shadowy. No principle would justify the authority to a municipal corporation to become a stockholder in a railroad company, merely to acquire equitable rights and to prevent the misapplication of the funds.

The power is granted in consideration of the public benefits; and these are as great in the one case as in the other.

The decree of the Court below is reversed and the cause remanded.

Decree reversed.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

REAL ESTATE.

A bill was filed by Franz Schardin against Joseph P. Schardin and others, to set aside a conveyance of Block 37, Canal Trustees sub-division of the north ½, and the north ½ of the southeast ¼, and the east ½ of the southwest ¼ of Section 33, Township 40, north range 14.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

A petition was filed by John Myers and another against Silas M. Post and another for a mechanic's lien on the premises No. 1496 State street.

A petition was filed by Washington Duwey and another against Anthony Delfesse and others for a mechanic's lien on the premises No. 532 Milwaukee avenue.

The case of A. Bliss and another against D. R. Allen and others was restored. This is a petition for a Mechanic's lien on the Globe Theatre property, being Outlots 1 and 2 Lot 5, Block 48, original town.

DIVORCE.

Fredericka Freiberg vs. Henry Freiberg. Bill for divorce on the ground of cruelty. Married March 4, 1869.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

A CORN TRANSACTION—DEALING WITH AGENTS.

In the case of Robert F. Burt, and another against John M. Wallace, Andrew Henderson and Robert S. Wallace, a verdict for $6,670.13 was returned. This was an action of assumpsit to recover the price of a quantity of corn shipped to defendants for sale on commission during the months of June and July last. It appeared that the corn was shipped by one A. W. Paul, and the defendants claimed that they accounted for the proceeds to that person, in accordance with directions received from him.

The Court instructed the jury, among other things, that if the corn in controversy belonged to plaintiffs, and has been sold by the defendants, and the money realized from the sales thereof received by them; and if A. W. Paul was the agent of plaintiffs, and employed defendants to sell the corn; and if defendants knew, or had reasonable ground for believing that Paul, in employing them, was acting for plaintiffs, then the defendants are not entitled to retain the money for any debt due from Paul to them, and are liable to plaintiffs for the amount. But if the defendants did not have reasonable grounds for believing that the corn was the property of plaintiffs, and paid over the proceeds, after deducting commissions, etc., according to the directions, and with the consent of Paul, then they are not liable.

A QUESTION OF OWNERSHIP.

The case of Amanda E. Stewart against the Sheriff was on trial. This is an action of replevin to recover possession of a quantity of household furniture. The defence claim that at the time of the seizure the property was not owned by plaintiff, but by one John E. Stewart.

JUDGMENT.

Judgment was confessed by Josiah S. Wolfe in favor of Louis Lemper for $126.

Judgment was confessed by the same in favor of the same for $354.38.

INSURANCE CONTROVERSIES.

A bill was filed by William Dinning and another against the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, to enforce the specific performance of a contract of insurance, covering the property known as Nos 178, 180, 182, and 184 South Water street. It is alleged that the contract was made with defendant's agent on October 4, last, the amount of the policy contracted for being $5,000. Before the policy was actually delivered, or the premium called for, the building was destroyed by the fire of October 8 and 9. Complainants subsequently proved up their loss, but defendant refused to pay the same. Complainants now seek to compel the Company to issue the policy and pay up.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Philander H. Roots, and another against David M. Ford, in which damages are laid at $1,000.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Lawrence O'Brien, administrator, against Michael Keeley, in which damages are laid at $2,000.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Louis Stettaner and others against the Continental Insurance Company, in which damages are laid at $10,000.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by the Manufacturers' National Bank of Chicago against Hugh Maher, in which damages are laid at $2,000.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Charles C. Champlin and others against the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, in which damages are laid at $3,000.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

A petition was filed by William Evans against John W. Cullen and others for a mechanic's lien on Lot 55, Block 2, Prout & Collins' Resubdivision of the east 15 acres of the south 25 acres of the southeast ¼ of Section 4, Township 38, North Range 14.

TROVER.

An action of trover was commenced by Perry Krus against John Davison, in which damages are laid at $2,000, to recover the value of 14,992 pounds of canvas rags, which, it is claimed, defendant has wrongfully converted to his own use.

TRESPASS.

An action of trespass was commenced by Gustav Gottmanshauser against August Bauer and Auguste Apel, in which damages are laid at $10,000.

An action of trespass in the case was commenced by Kate Klinch against the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, in which damages are laid at $2,000.

DIVORCE.

[illegible] M. Hunt vs. Norman V. Hunt. Bill for divorce on the ground of cruelty. Married May 30, 1869.

Joseph Dushek vs. Catharine Dushek. Bill for divorce on the ground of desertion. Married July 8, 1867.

COVENANT.

An action of covenant was commenced by George W. Bittinger and others against the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company in which damages are laid at $30,000.

THE COUNTY COURT.

WILL PROVED.

The will of Elma Howell was proved and letters testamentary were issued to Annie E. Howell on bond of $12,150.

Building Ordinance.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Now that the Common Council intend to pass an ordinance before long, regulating the thickness of walls and other matters connected with our buildings here, would it not be well for them, or the Board of Public Works, to call a meeting of the leading architects and builders, to consult with them and hear their views in the matter before such an ordinance is passed? The ordinance, as it now stands, is full of errors and mistakes, and cannot be carried out literally; and, as we are entering on a new era in the building business in Chicago, would it not be well to have a building ordinance that would be just right, and that would be neither too lenient nor too oppressive, and that would cover the whole ground as nearly as possible? Z. V. W.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.

—A very intelligent bear went to a sheep-pen in Sharman, Vt., untied the door-string, extracted a sheep, tied up the door again, and made off.

THE WORLD'S GENEROSITY.

What Manchester, England, Has Done for Chicago.

Seventy Thousand Articles of Clothing, Worth About $60,000, Sent to Our Suffering People.

Contributions from Bristol, England, and South America.

While liberal credit has been given to the numberless towns and cities which have sent to the fire-sufferers such large sums of money, due allowance should be also had to the almost infinite variety of stores of all kinds which have been contributed from a circuit of thousands of miles. Everybody knows how car-load after car-load came to the city during the few days following the fire; but few persons are probably aware that so large an amount of substantial relief is still coming in, in the form best adapted to the weather which has lately prevailed. The economy of making the purchases of wearing apparel abroad is plainly to be seen when it is considered that the "pauper labor" of England and the remission of duties enables one hundred dollars of "British gold" to clothe almost as many people as twice that sum in greenbacks expended here. The following letter from Manchester, England, will explain the disposition of the sum raised in that city for Chicago relief:

TOWN HALL, MANCHESTER, Jan. 10, 1872.

To the Mayor of Chicago:

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to send you herewith copies of the shipping invoices of 249 cases and bales of goods which have been forwarded, through Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., of Manchester and New York, by the Manchester Committee, for the relief of the Chicago sufferers. The several railway and steamboat companies have most liberally conveyed these goods from Manchester carriage free to Chicago, and the generosity of the American Government greatly enhances the value of these goods by its remission of all duty.

The shipments now advised are to the value of £11,385 18s 11d, and they consist of blankets, quilts, rugs, pieces of flannels, winceys, woollen scarfs, shawls, shirts, and articles of clothing, of which I give you an abstract below.

The Relief Committee having heard with much satisfaction, through the American press, and by a letter received through Messrs. Stewart & Co., from Mr. Wirt Dexter, the Chairman of the Chicago Relief Committee in Chicago, that articles of bedding and clothing are especially in great demand, they have authorized further considerable purchases to be made, and I will duly advise you of their shipment which will be proceeded with as speedily as possible.

May I request you to kindly convey to our unfortunate Chicago brethren the assurance that to our contributions for the alleviation, if only to a slight extent, of their sufferings, we desire earnestly to add the expression of our deep sympathy with them in the heavy affliction with which it has pleased Almighty God to visit your great city, and it may be interesting and gratifying to the inhabitants of Chicago to know that the goods we are privileged to send you are purchased with the contributions of every class in our community, inclusive even the pence of our Ragged School children; and all news received, either through the press or by private sources, of the gallant struggle in which your brave citizens are engaged for the re-establishment of your beautiful city, as the great Western Emporium of Commerce, and as one of the centres of civilization in the New World, is read here with the greatest satisfaction. I am, etc.,

JOHN PAVE,
Ex-Mayor and Chairman of the Manchester Chicago Relief Committee.

The statement of articles sent is worth looking over. It will be found below:

Blankets	18,733
Quilts and bedcovers	1,622
Pieces moleskin and velveteens	27
Pieces flannel (44,482 yards)	853
Pieces winceys (5,984 yards)	100
Woollen scarfs	6,000
Woollen shawls	792
Woollen shirts	4,488
Other articles	37,283
Total articles shipped	70,278

The packing invoices which accompany the foregoing form a voluminous document of 26 large pages, giving, with great minuteness, the number of articles in each bale, the date when shipped, and the steamer by which the shipment was made. The record covers the time from Oct. 24, 1871, to Jan. 4, 1872, showing twenty-eight shipments, in more than half that number of steamers. The work of making the invoices is a marvel of clerical neatness and minuteness.

BRISTOL, ENGLAND.

The city of Bristol, England, has contributed £2,280 sterling, or $11,400 gold, to the Chicago Relief Fund. Prominent among the movers in this remarkable charitable enterprise was Mr. Edgar Stanton, a citizen and native of Chicago, who is now the Consul of the United States at that port. At one of the recent meetings at Bristol to promote the subscriptions, Mr. Stanton is reported by one of the local papers as follows:

Mr. Edgar Stanton, who, on rising, was greeted with hearty applause, referred to himself as a citizen of Chicago, and said the homes of his friends there had been involved in the general ruin. He would, therefore, be very remiss if he did not express to the citizens of Bristol how deeply he felt the efforts which he was making to relieve the inhabitants of that city. It was an erroneous idea that Chicago was built of wood, though there might be wooden buildings enough to feed the flames. The buildings destroyed were in the best portion of the city, and it was almost impossible for him to realize the fact that the place was nearly swept away. The kind offerings that had been given, and the kind words used, told how the calamity was viewed by those at a distance. The affliction had fallen upon the rich and the poor, and those who under ordinary circumstances would have been ready to render assistance to those who were not so well off as themselves, were now houseless and poor through the calamity. [Hear, hear.] Though the money and clothing which the people of Bristol might send would be most effective in relieving the distress, the words that accompanied them would live in the hearts of the people of America, and gladden them long after the traces of destruction had been obliterated. [Cheers.] Without presuming to say what were the reasons which induced Divine Providence to permit the outbreak, one was no doubt to call forth from the hearts of men that spark of love that was oftened smothered in ordinary life, and to knit together the hearts of mankind. [Cheers.] He then moved that the thanks of the meeting be given to the Mayor for presiding that day, and for the efficient service he had already rendered in receiving contributions; and that he be requested to continue his good offices. [Cheers.]

SOUTH AMERICA.

The following letters from South America need no further explanation than they themselves contain:

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 24, 1871.

To His Honor, the Mayor of Chicago:

DEAR SIR: We enclose a letter for you from Mr. William T. Wright, Consul at Santos, and at his request and for his account, we remit to you the equivalent of 2,675 milreis in enclosed draft for £278 12s 11d sterling upon the Bank of British North America, London, drawn to your order. We are, etc.,

WRIGHT & CO.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, SANTOS, BRAZIL, Dec. 20, 1871.

To His Honor, the Mayor of Chicago:

SIR: I to day remit to Messrs. Wright & Co., of Rio de Janeiro, the sum of 2,675 milreis to be by them remitted to you, either direct or through the Chicago Aid Committee there. This is the amount of the subscriptions obtained by me here for the benefit of the unfortunate sufferers by the late terrible conflagration in your city, and I request you to apply it accordingly. The sum is small, but it will go to show you that, although you are seven thousand miles distant, your distress has met with sympathy here, and your cry for aid for your sufferers was brought to us over that wire which binds kind hearts together. The people here are very charitable, and would have subscribed far more generously to this fund but for the fact that they have during this year given very largely for a number of other similar purposes. I have the honor to be, etc.,

WILLIAM T. WRIGHT, U. S. Consul.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 25, 1871.

To the Mayor of the City of Chicago:

SIR: In addition to the sum forwarded last month by the Hon. James R. Partridge, United States Minister at this city, I now have the honor of sending enclosed a draft, payable to your order, of £57 14s 7d sterling upon the London and Brazilian Bank of London. This sum has been received at this Consulate from sundry persons from Nov 28 to Dec. 20, to be applied for the relief of the sufferers by the fire in your city. I am sir, yours, etc.,

FRANCIS M. CORDIERA,
Vice Consul, for the Committee.

OBITUARY.

The Late Andrew Nelson.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I have been requested by several of the friends of the lately-deceased Andrew Nelson, to write a somewhat more extensive obituary than what has yet appeared in the papers of the city. This I do all the more cheerfully, because of my long and intimate acquaintance with him from the time I first came to Chicago, to endeavor to gather my countrymen into an Evangelical Church organization, twenty-four years ago next month.

Andrew Nelson was born in Norway, March 6, 1822, and was, at the time of his death, 49 years 9 months and 5 days old. He came to this county in 1845, and after a while was employed in the office of the Chicago *Democrat*, where many of our countrymen were furnished with work at that time. When the Galena Railroad was started he was employed by the company for some time, having charge of the shipping of lumber on that road. Later he was employed by Mr. Wright as bookkeeper, when he first started his livery stable on Michigan street. Still later he held the office of clerk in the Sheriff's office, during the two terms under John L. Wilson and Mr. Gray. He then engaged for a short time in business for himself, but soon abandoned it, and on the establishment of the Internal Revenue service was appointed the Assistant Assessor, which position he held until he died, and he was esteemed by his superiors and associates as an efficient officer. His disease was very painful, and the aid rendered by his associates in watching and taking care of him entitle them to the sincerest gratitude of his countrymen. He leaves a wife, and one son from a former marriage, besides many warm friends, to mourn his loss. Many of us remember, with deep feelings, his manly and energetic labors of former days, both in the Church and Sunday School, when the old Norwegian Church was first organized in Chicago in 1848. He boarded in my family some years before he was married the first time, and I had, therefore, the best opportunity to know him. We love to cherish the memory of those days.

It is a pleasure to his friends to know that his associate in office, Assistant Assessor Captain Laughlin, has kindly consented to assume the administration of Nelson's estate and the guardianship of his son, now 18 years old.

PAUL ANDERSEN,
Formerly Pastor of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Chicago.

THE NEW TEMPERANCE LAW.

It Suits the Prohibitionists—They Propose Holding a Grand Ratification Meeting.

A meeting of Committees of various Lodges of Good Templars and Divisions of Sons of Temperance, was held last evening in the Lodge room at the Washingtonian Home. The attendance numbered about twenty gentlemen and one lady. Brother Brayman was called to the chair, and stated that the object of the meeting was to make arrangements to hold a general meeting for the purpose of ratifying the new Temperance law, which is regarded as a great improvement over the old statute, as it is a step in the direction of prohibition, which is the end sought by all interested in the cause of temperance. So far as the speaker's experience extended, he had not heard a single voice dissenting from the law, and it was desirable to arrange for a large public gathering of the friends of temperance, for the purpose of discussing the various features of the new liquor law.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to call another meeting one week from Saturday evening next, all the Lodges and Divisions to be notified thereof, and the meeting to be advertised in all the daily papers.

It was moved and carried that the Chair appoint a Committee of five, to prepare and report at the next meeting some plan of arrangements for the proposed public demonstration. The Chair appointed as such Committee, Brothers Hayman, Logan, Curtis, and Conprobst.

On motion, the Chairman was made Presiding Officer of the Committee.

It was stated that Rev. William Alvin Bartlett had offered the use of Plymouth Church for the holding of the meeting.

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered to the Senators and Representatives of Cook County in the Legislature who voted for the passage of the new Temperance law.

The Chair read a letter from Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, Pastor of Grace Methodist Church, expressing his approval of the new law, and stating that an engagement to preach prevented his attendance at the meeting.

On motion, a Committee of one from each Lodge was appointed to raise money to carry forward the arrangements for the demonstration. The Committee was appointed as follows: Brothers Conprobst, Hayman, Battis, Collins, Mitchell, McLogan, Osler, Wright, and Falk.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Draft of a Bill for an Act to Authorize the County to Issue Bonds to Rebuild the Court House—Adjournment to Monday.

Pursuant to adjournment, the County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon in the County Treasurer's office. There were present the following Commissioners: Ashton, Crawford, Harris, Harrison, Herting, Hitchcock, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, Roelle, Skelly, Stearns. Commissioner Ashton presided.

WANTED, STATIONERY.

A communication from the Clerk of the Superior Court was read, setting forth the stationery required immediately for the Court. Referred.

BLANK APPLICATIONS.

The Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred a blank, drawn up by Dr. Miller, for the use of the County Agent in procuring free passes for impecunious persons, recommended its adoption.

The report was concurred in.

REBUILDING THE COURT HOUSE.

Commissioner Hitchcock offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, It is important that the work of rebuilding the Court House should be commenced as soon as the condition of the Treasury of the county will allow; and

WHEREAS, It is impossible to make provision therefor by immediate taxation, and inexpedient to issue county orders for such purposes; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Buildings be, and they are hereby, instructed to take into consideration the expediency of petitioning the General Assembly to enact the following as law.

Following is the bill proposed:

A BILL for an act to authorize the County of Cook to issue bonds to rebuild a Court House on the block of ground owned by said county in the city of Chicago, and to provide for the payment of the principal and interest thereon:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That the Board of Commissioners of Cook County may, in their discretion, for the purpose of building said Court House, on said block of ground, issue bonds of said county from time to time, as the same may be required, not exceeding —— dollars in the aggregate, to bear interest not exceeding 10 per cent per annum, the principal and interest payable at such time or times, at such place or places, as the said Board shall fix; and shall authorize the said bonds to be sold, and the proceeds thereof shall be paid into the County Treasury to be used for the purpose aforesaid.

SEC. 2. The bonds shall be signed by the Chairman of said Board and by the Clerk of the County aforesaid, and shall be sealed by the seal of said Court and registered by the Treasurer of said County.

SEC. 3. In case said Board of Commissioners shall issue bonds as aforesaid, they are hereby directed to levy a tax, from time to time as the same shall be required to pay the principal and interest upon said bonds as the same shall become due, which said tax shall be collected as other county taxes, and the same when collected shall be applied to the payment aforesaid.

Motions without number were made to adjourn till various dates, but that which prevailed was that the Board should adjourn till Monday next.

BOARD OF POLICE.

Meeting of the Commissioners—The Insurance Patrol—Holbrook's Coal Bill Investigated by Marshall Williams—A Discrepancy of Only 121 Tons Discovered—A New Fire-Alarm Card.

A regular semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners was held at the City Hall yesterday afternoon, President Talcott in the chair. Present, Commissioners Rehm, Sheridan, and Chadwick.

The resignations of James McClellan, of the steamer Chicago, and Charles Evans, driver of wagon No. 4, were received and accepted.

Captain Bulwinkle, of the Fire Insurance Patrol, reported that the cost of the building occupied by his command was $468.16. It will shortly be vacated, the patrol taking possession of their new building on Franklin street, near Washington street.

William Horner submitted a report of the trial of the steamers William James, and Fred Gund, which were partially destroyed in the great fire and rebuilt. The result of the trial has already been given in THE TRIBUNE. He had examined the two steamers left here for use by the Amoskeag Company, and reported adversely to their purchase; one being unserviceable, and the other not adapted for use in this city.

Fire Marshal Williams submitted a report in relation to a bill of B. Holbrook, for coal used by the steamers during the great fire. Mr. Holbrook claims that 126 tons, worth $895, were burned by the engines. The Marshal, after an investigation, found that the steamer Illinois had used four tons and a foreign engine one ton of coal, which were taken from Holbrook's yard. This was all the coal used that belonged to him. The foreign engines used coal taken from a yard in the North Division, and hauled to them by city teams. The engines which worked on the Illinois Central Elevator were employed by the company and paid for their services. Where they obtained the coal they used the Marshal did not know.

The report was laid on the table temporarily.

The Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph submitted a new fire-alarm card, with material changes in the location of the boxes, which was adopted, to take effect at noon next Sunday.

The Board then adjourned.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record on Thursday Jan. 25.

CITY PROPERTY.

Undivided ½ of Lots 27, 28, and 29, in Brown's Block 13, of a s acres of Block 2, in Lee's s w ¼ of Sec. 12, 39, 13, dated Jan. 22; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 22, 23, and 24, in Block 1, of s 10 of n 15 acres of e ½ e ½ s w ¼ Sec. 14, 39, 13, dated Jan. 11; consideration, $900.

Cornelia st, bet Holt and Noble sts, (in rear), 25 x73 ft, dated Jan. 16; consideration, $385.

West Erie st, 144 ft w of Ashland av, s f, 24x124 ft, dated June 26, 1871; consideration, $800.

E ½ of Lots 52 to 54, of e ½ Block 9, in Sec. 33, 40, 14, being n f on Belden av, bet Orchard and Burling sts, dated Jan. 15; consideration, $12,500.

Lot 10, of Lancaster's e ½ of Block 3, of Cochran's w ½ s e ¼ Sec 6, 39, 14, dated Jan 1; consideration, $550.

Lot 11, of Lancaster's e ½ of Block 3, of Cochran's w ½ s e ¼ Sec 6, 39, 14, dated Jan 1; consideration, $550.

Lots 49 and 50, of Smith's Block 7, of Walsh and McMullen's s e ¼ of Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Jan 16; consideration, $1,650.

Lot 48, in Smith's Block 7, of Walsh and McMullen's s e ¼ of Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Jan 16; consideration, $750.

Lot 36, of e ½ Lots 2, 3, and 4 (except s 92x100 ft), in Block 1, in Sheffield's Addition, dated Jan 23; consideration, $400.

Kansas st, 50 ft, e of Laflin st, n f, 50x106½ ft, dated Jan 25; consideration, $400.

Lot 15, in Block 42, School-Section Addition, with improvements, dated Jan 24; consideration, $1,300.

State st, bet Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts, e f, 25x118 ft, dated Jan 6; consideration, $2,750.

Seward st, n of Ann, near Eighteenth st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 13; consideration, $800.

Sampson st, bet Laflin and Loomis st, 48x124 ft, dated Nov. 24, 1871; consideration, $6,000.

Ruble st, bet Eighteenth st and Canalport av, w f 25x100 ft, dated, Jan. 19; consideration, $800.

John st, bet Evans and Luke sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated, Jan. 22; consideration, $1,000.

Ruble st, bet Eighteenth st and Canalport av, w f, 25x100 ft with improvements, dated Jan. 24; consideration, $850.

Lot 6, in Smith's Block 7, of Walsh and McMullen's s e ½ of Sec. 20, 39, 14, dated Jan. 2; consideration, $750.

The Public Building Bill.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Can you tell me why the bill appropriating $4,000,000 for a site and public buildings thereon, and defining the limits within which such site shall be selected, is called "Farwell's Bill"? I am advised that it was drafted by Senator Trumbull, although it was introduced in the House by Farwell, but, as amended in the Senate, was not satisfactory to him, although it made it just what Senator Trumbull designed the original bill to be, viz.: To confine the selection to one of twenty-five blocks. This left out the Ogden Block, which one interpretation of the bill, as passed in the House, would include.

Now, the report comes through the papers that an influence is being exerted to persuade the Secretary to take the Ogden Block at $600,000, and then ask Congress, after the purchase is made, to confirm it. Where does the $100,000 go,—the difference between the offer made by Mr. Ogden and the price at which it is offered to the Secretary? Have this and Mr. Farwell's interests in the locality of that block any influence with him? If he is representing the interests of our citizens, he will not interfere with the spirit of the bill, but let the location and purchase be made under it. Nothing short of this will be satisfactory to a large majority of his constituents who own real estate in the burnt district.

F. G. L.

Rebuilding Chicago.

From the New York Sun, Jan. 19.

The work of rebuilding Chicago appears likely to receive a serious check through the ignorance or criminal recklessness of the town people. The temporary shanties put up in various parts of the city immediately after the great fire in many instances seem likely to become permanent fixtures, or at least to have their places supplied with structures equally combustible; and unprincipled demagogues are now inciting the people to resist the enforcement of a judicious fire ordinance on the flimsy pretence that the public authorities are crushing out the poorer class of tax-payers by preventing them from rebuilding their homes in such a manner as their limited means enable them to do. The consequence is that the expense of insurance has become much greater than it was before the fire, the increase being, according to THE TRIBUNE, [illegible]

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In New York the *Legislature of the State* regulates fire-limits, and the materials of which houses shall be built in the city. If your Common Council do the work, it will be subject to constant alteration. The Legislature should come to your aid. ANTI-SHANTY.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.

Banking.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, corner of Randolph and Halsted streets, branch office, No. 493 Wabash avenue, receive the accounts of banks, bankers, merchants, corporations, and individuals; discount business paper; draw sterling bills direct on London; loan money on call; issue certificates bearing interest on money left on deposit for a specified time, and transact a regular banking business.

THE RELIEF WORK.

The Chicago Aid Society and the Cincinnati Committee.

Opposition to the Soup-Houses—Letter from Mr. Wirt Dexter.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Our attention has been called to a published report of the Cincinnati Committee, made after visiting Chicago, in relation to the expenditure of nearly $100,000 yet remaining of the Cincinnati contribution, and which concludes with the remark that they can "better fulfil their trust by working through the volunteer societies, and in the increase of branches of the soup-house." Neither any member of our Executive Committee, nor, as far as we can learn, any one actively engaged in our work of relief, was favored with an interview by the Cincinnati Committee. The plan of feeding fifty thousand people on soup alone would be attempted by no one. In ordinary times, large numbers of people have never subsisted in that manner, and cannot be expected to now. It will be admitted by all who have any knowledge of the subject, that solid food must be given out, and whatever advantage may follow from such occasional dishes of soup as people generally use, are secured in the ration adopted by this Society, leaving each family to regulate its preparation as to time, kind, and quantity according to their own taste. The aim of this Society has been to establish our destitute people as rapidly as possible in separate houses and enable them to go on with their house life as before the fire. To this end we give out rations for two weeks, and in a majority of cases have found it the better plan to send the ration to the house of the applicant. To compel these people to go daily to a soup-house, which is the only way soup can be distributed, is to put a deserving and worthy people temporarily rendered destitute by the fire upon the level of paupers.

Soup-houses may be useful in furnishing a partial support to the floating paupers of a city, but utterly unsuited to the needs of a large population of a better class suddenly deprived of their means of support by an unparalleled public calamity. The rations issued by this Society for the past three months have been abundant and satisfactory, as the healthy condition of our people demonstrates. We constantly receive the opinions and advice of our medical corps, numbering more than thirty physicians, embracing some of the most experienced in our city, who from visiting the people in their own homes have ample means of observation, and their uniform testimony is to the effect that our ration is sufficient both for comfort and health without anything added.

The establishment of soup-houses has been discountenanced from the beginning by these gentlemen, and we may add that their advice coincides with the experience of the Society in its trial of soup in previous years. There is the further fact that in those portions of the city where no soup is given out the people are as satisfied and healthy upon precisely the same rations as those receive where soup is most abundantly distributed.

With these facts before us, the result of three months' daily attention to the subject, we were naturally not a little surprised to find that a committee from a neighboring city had made a brief visit to Chicago and arrived at the conclusion that we needed more branch soup-houses; an opinion not shared, so far as we can learn, by anyone having any responsible connection with our work, but, on the contrary, we do find it to be a very general conclusion among our informed workers that the soup-house system should be restricted, rather than enlarged. The resources of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society for the purchase, and their force for the distribution, of food were intended to, and do, cover the whole ground.

Another serious objection to the plan proposed by the Cincinnati Committee is that it inevitably leads to duplication of relief. So far as we can learn, soup is given out at the houses conducted by that Committee without either visitation or record. We think it will be found that, as a rule, no record in the giving of supplies of any kind has been kept by those who have distributed in Chicago for themselves. When it is remembered that it is the experience of this Society that, without visitation of the applicants, and record of the articles they receive, our work would at once fall into hopeless confusion and abuse, the dangers attending general, miscellaneous distribution are easily seen.

The evil influence upon character and habits to a great community in receiving their support from charitable funds are large enough under the most thorough system that can be devised, but the time is not far distant when the highest welfare of this community, and the real well-being of the majority of those receiving aid, will alike demand that with a resolute hand the rule be enforced that no man or woman capable of work be allowed to eat the bread of idleness.

We next rely on our system of registration, visitation, and employment to accomplish this end as soon as the state of the weather and the labor market will warrant; but it is plain to see that this result will be seriously obstructed if numerous agencies for the distribution of food are to be established independent of this Society. Indeed, so serious have this duplication and derangement of our work already become, that we feel compelled to ask our friends in Cincinnati to reconsider their determination to erect more soup houses in this city.

It is our duty to do this work as well as possible under the circumstances. It is the correlative duty of others charged with the responsibility of large sums raised for our people to select, so far as attention to the subject may enable them to, the best agencies for distribution. And, while there are many excellent associations now existing in Chicago with whom we are glad to co-operate, none of them, so far as we know, attempt the general distribution of either food, clothing, fuel, or shelter. We cannot but regret that the Committee sent from Cincinnati should not have displayed a desire for information bearing some proportion to the great generosity of that city, and have given us an opportunity, before making their report, of explaining in detail a work which, however it may be performed, has been for many months so largely in our hands.

WIRT DEXTER,
For the Executive Committee Chicago Relief and Aid Society.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Bids for Raising Sunken Vessels.

The Board of Public Works yesterday received the following proposals for raising sunken vessels in the Chicago River: M. C. Clark will raise the schooner Eclipse for $1,500, and the bark Valetta for $2,500. O. B. Green will attend to the Valetta for $3,000, and the Eclipse for $2,000, and besides, will raise free of charge a dump scow if it is identified as belonging to him; also a light deck scow free of charge unconditionally. William Snyder wants $8,000 for raising the barks Valetta and Fontanelle, and the schooners Eclipse and Glenbeulah; for the scows, $1,000; for the Valetta, Eclipse, and Fontanelle, $6,100; for the Valetta, Eclipse, and Glenbeulah, $5,600; for the Fontanelle and Glenbeulah, $6,000, and for the Valetta and Eclipse, $3,000. No contracts were awarded.

Small-Pox in Palos.

The small-pox is said to be raging in the town of Palos in this county, and every effort to stop its progress has been unavailing. Many of the people who have not been vaccinated are suffering from it, but very few deaths are reported. The town Board of Health ordered the schools closed yesterday, hoping this will be a check, as children are apt to bring the disease to school in their clothing. As there seems to be no doubt of this, do not physicians who attend small-pox patients carry the disease into families where it does not exist? Dr. Rauch should examine this question, for disinfectants do not always eradicate the "peculiar small-pox odor."

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, optician, No. 22 West Randolph street, Observer to the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for "gentle," "high," "veering," "rain," "snow," "moist atmosphere," "dry":

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding	2° F			To 2 p. m.
7:00 a. m.	0	29.41	W S W, g.	
2:00 p. m.	15	29.32	W, g.	
7:00 p. m.	13	29.21	S W, g.	inch.

Miscellaneous.

The Senate Debating Lyceum will meet to-morrow evening, at No. 336 South Sangamon street, to hear the report of their Committee appointed to secure a permanent hall for the society.

—A horse and cutter belonging to Mr. Vaughan was stolen from in front of No. 47 Market street, yesterday afternoon.

—Joseph Bilk, of No. 425 South Canal street, was knocked down on DeKoven street, the other night, and robbed of a silver watch. John Spisk was assaulted on Jefferson street, on Wednesday evening, and relieved of $10.50.

—The Board of Rebate are now daily engaged in receiving applications for rebate of taxes, and all persons should hand in their claims at their earliest convenience, or before the arrival of the time when judgments are due upon taxes.

—Builders and others will find it well worth their while to drop into the office of Mr. Peck, in Nixon's Building, on La Salle street, and inspect the model of a new passenger elevator, invented by Z. C. Favor & Sons.

—Mrs. W. S. Clark, aged 18 years, has been missing three days. She left her home, No. 274 West Harrison street, last Monday, telling no one where she was going. The police are searching for her, but have as yet obtained no clue to her whereabouts.

—A man named Watson Button, of the town of Northfield, Cook County, met with a horrible death last week. While loading a wagon with gravel, the bank under which he was digging caved in and completely buried him. He was quite dead when the body was recovered.

—Timothy Harrington, who resided on the corner of Hermitage avenue and Harrison street, died yesterday from the effects of exposure. He was badly frozen about two weeks ago, and had been confined to his bed ever since. The Coroner was notified, and will hold an inquest to-day.

—Conductor No. 75, on the Blue Island avenue line, was so drunk last evening that the passengers were obliged to leave the car. He stumbled over ladies in a reckless way while collecting fares, and behaved in such an outrageous manner as to disgust every one who was in the car.

—Michael McGuire, who lives at No. 18 Lessing street, was shoved or fell off the sidewalk, near the corner of Fourth and Halsted streets, last evening, and broke his left leg below the knee. He claimed that the person who pushed him robbed him of $9; but, as he was under the influence of liquor, his story is not credited.

—A gold watch and chain were stolen from No. 264 South May street, on Wednesday night. On the cap of the watch is the following inscription: "Presented to John Hickey by his friends and fellow-workmen of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, Rockford Bridge, May 21, 1869." This will, doubtless, lead to its recovery.

—George Ryder died at the Mercy Hospital, yesterday, of hydrophobia. He became ill last Tuesday, and exhibited symptoms of this dreadful disease, although he said he had never been bitten by a dog. He had been in the habit of fondling a little terrier at the Stock Yards, and may have been inoculated with the poison without knowing it. He lived at No. 289 West Harrison street, and was employed as engineer at the packing-house of [illegible] J. Bowes.

—The church edifice on the corner of Jackson and Peoria streets, formerly owned by the Seventh Presbyterian Church, but now occupied as the Bethany Mission of the Third Presbyterian Church, has been sold at auction to satisfy the creditors of the first named Society, which, in October last, found itself deeply in debt as to be compelled to give up the organization. For the property, which is estimated to be worth about $18,000, the highest bids were $10,000 from Dr. Boone, and $10,000 from Nathaniel Norton. It was knocked down to Dr. Boone.

—The St. Louis *Journal of Commerce* says: "Mr. C. T. Hotchkiss, recently re-elected City Clerk of Chicago, arrived here last evening on a tour through several of the principal cities south of his locality. This morning he visited and interviewed the St. Louis municipal officers, and was pleased with the courtesies shown him. Register Fitzwilliams, with his usual grace and pleasantness, officiated as escort to the visitor. A thorough examination of the manner and style of keeping the archives of the municipality were the most noticed by the gentleman."

THE PET HALSTEAD TRAGEDY.

An Interview With Mrs. Wilson.

A reporter of the Newark *Journal* on Saturday visited Mrs. Wilson's son, a clerk in the employ of an express firm on Broadway, New York, from whom he obtained her address at Paterson. Proceeding to that place, he found Mrs. Wilson and got her statement.

Upon being informed of the nature of her visitor's errand, she took a seat beside a marble-top table between the front windows and entered into conversation. She was becomingly attired in a neatly trimmed black skirt, with brown over-skirt and red jacket, and evinced by her pale and care-worn countenance, as well as by her subdued manner, that her burden of affliction was grievious to bear.

During the conversation, Mrs. Wilson said that she did not form the acquaintance of Botts until 1865, a year after the marriage is alleged to have taken place at Little Falls; that Botts told her about the marriage, and that Julia Jenkins was a widow from New York, who, after living with him a short time, ran away with all the money he possessed, and a quantity of jewelry he had purchased for her. Mrs. Wilson said she had visited Little Falls with Botts, but denied ever having married him. She displayed a desire not to say anything that would injure the feelings or cause of Botts, and was told that if she had anything to say, it would be more appropriate to make it known during his life. She spoke of the book Botts was preparing for publication, for the benefit of a fellow-prisoner, and asked whether such a work would be allowed that would injure innocent parties. She was asked about the letter sent to Botts, which he destroyed and was so exasperated about, and replied that it was a letter couched in the most respectful language, in answer to one he had written professing the most unbounded love, and asking her, as she loved him, to visit him. In her letter she told him that she had been induced by her friends at his request to visit him at the jail, in the hope of saving his soul, but it seemed to do no good; that her visits would be useless, and that he had been aware for years that she did not love him. Mrs. Wilson said she had been charged with deceiving him, and yet taking his money. She asserted that the charge was not true, further than misleading him as to her whereabouts, in order to keep out of his way. She tried to evade him for more than three years, and once when she told him she could not love him, and was going away, he said, "All right, the sooner the better." As before, however, he persisted in following her, and would send her presents, and once gave her son a watch for the purpose of gaining her regard. This was the only present, she says, that he ever gave to any of her children, and the money said to have been given to her was nothing like the amount he alleges. She has given her own clothes to his children, and received much brutal treatment from him. The children told her she had done more for them than their own mother. She denied the charge that she had gone to see him in jail for the purpose of getting possession of his property. It was only at the earnest solicitation of a number of her friends that she was induced to visit him, and wrote to his father from Philadelphia, where she was living with another sister, asking his advice on the subject. She said he had no property, for the reason that he spent his money as fast as it was made.

Speaking of the tragedy, Mrs. Wilson said that Halsted had no pistol, but if he had, a different story might have been told.

She alluded to Halsted as being a kind hearted man, who spoke of his family in terms of endearment, and said he could have easily escaped from the window, but would not.

Mrs. Wilson said she knew she had been the cause of all the trouble, and would willingly give up her life to undo what had been done. She was willing to bear her weight of woe, and would live right and do right hereafter.

She said she did not wish to say anything "that will appear cruel or hard on him, as he has to suffer enough."

In reply to a question relating to an unfavorable rumor that had been circulated about her conduct since the tragedy, she said that she lived with her sister in Philadelphia for three weeks, then with her father in Newark, till she went to Patterson, and had never been out in company with any gentleman, except her sons, and when she went to church with her brother.

In regard to the marriage Mrs. Wilson said she had ample evidence to prove that she had not committed bigamy, and mentioned the fact that the hack-driver employed by Botts and the hotel-keeper where he stopped with Julia Jenkins, would be able to identify the woman. The name of the hotel-keeper was Joe Magorey, and she believed he was keeping a hotel somewhere on the outskirts of Newark.

About an hour later our reporter started for Newark by way of New York, and, in company with a friend, started for an oyster saloon located at No. 1 South Orange avenue, kept by the only individual in Newark bearing the name of Joe Magorey. Entering the saloon two stews were called for, and soon the rubicund, jovial-faced "Joe" was drawn into conversation by the question of "Mr. Magorey, what do you think of the effort to give Botts a new trial?" Without knowing the character or object of his new customers, Joe freely expressed his sentiments about the Botts case, and said he was willing to swear that Mrs. Wilson was the woman that Botts had married. Being asked what he knew about the matter, and why he was so certain, he replied: "When Botts was married I kept the Merchants' Hotel, on Broad street, near the Morris & Essex depot, and remember the day Botts returned from Little Falls. He came to the bar about 12 o'clock that day, and told me he wanted a room for himself and wife. I said to him 'Botts, that ain't your wife,' when he took me one side and showed me his marriage certificate. They occupied a room about a week. In the meantime the wife, who is now divorced from him, heard he was there, and sent two of his children there, and he prevailed upon me to keep them for a short time. One day the woman called Julia Jenkins came down stairs all dressed for a walk, and, after being out for a short time, returned with a hack and obtained her trunk. I said to her, 'What, are you going away?' when she replied, 'Yes, I married Botts, but I'm d——d if I married his children.' When Botts returned from selling charcoal at night, he raved and went on like a madman.

Mr. Magorey was asked how he knew that woman was Mrs. Wilson. In reply, he said that since the tragedy he was informed one day that Mrs. Wilson and a gentleman were in Mr. Miller's saloon, next door to him, and with a friend entered the saloon and seated himself at a table in order to get a good look at her. He then made up his mind that she was the same woman who staid at his hotel with Botts, and whom the latter claimed to have married at Little Falls. On being asked how he knew the woman who was drinking in Mr. Miller's saloon to be Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Magorey said he felt positive of it, as the policeman on duty there saw and recognized her, and besides, a number of persons gathered about the sidewalk to get a glimpse of her.

Mr. Magorey said he expected to be called as a witness in the case, and since the trial had asked Botts at the jail why no mention had been made of the marriage, when Botts said he did no want anything said about it.

REMARKABLE MURDER TRIAL.

The Lieber-Geonenwine Case at Louisville.

From the Louisville Commercial, Jan. 24.

This is a very remarkable case, and a statement of the facts, as they appeared in the evidence, ought to be preserved in the medico-legal books.

Geonenwine was employed as an assistant to defendant Lieber (who is a butcher) in carrying on the business of Mrs. Mary Brauer, who has a butcher's stall in the Shelby street market-house.

On the 19th day of September, 1870, the day upon which the alleged assault upon Geonenwine, which resulted in his death, was made, the parties Lieber and Geonenwine were together at the Shelby street market-house, from which place they went to a saloon near by and drank together twice. While they were thus together, Lieber asked Geonenwine if he had "made arrangements with the old woman" (meaning Mrs. Brauer) "about wages." Geonenwine replied that "the old woman had refused to give him more than $18 per month and some other butcher had agreed to give him $20 per month." Lieber then said "I will give you $19 per month," but Geonenwine said that he had already agreed to work for the other butcher mentioned, and he could not break his word. Geonenwine then starting to Mrs. Brauer's, said he would go and kill three certain hogs which were intended for market, but Lieber told him not to kill them until he came.

Geonenwine went to Mrs. Brauer's slaughter-house and killed the hogs mentioned, and commenced to clean them, but, being very drunk, the witness, August Taxes, was employed by Mrs. Brauer to do that work, Geonenwine assisting as well as he could. During the process of dressing the hogs Geonenwine fell over one of them, and cut one of the large ham tendons, by which it was to be hung up. Lieber coming in about this time asked who killed the hogs, and Geonenwine replied that he did as the same time staggering around in a drunken manner, whereupon Lieber took up a half fence rail, about three and a half or four feet long, about four inches wide and three inches thick, and struck Geonenwine a blow on the head, which felled him senseless to the floor, where he remained for some time, and from which place he was conveyed to the house of John Heck, in which he lingered for sixteen days and died.

The witness for the defence, Mrs. Mary Brauer, testified that she was at the slaughter-house for about seven or eight minutes before Lieber came there, and that it was about the same time after he came before the blow was struck by him; that when he asked Geonenwine who killed the hogs, Geonenwine, answering that he did, turned toward Lieber, assuming a menacing attitude with his large butcher knife, whereupon Lieber, in defence, took up the rail and inflicted the fatal blow. Mrs. Brauer also stated that a servant girl, who had been living with her, and who had witnessed the affair, remained with her for more than a month afterward, and then went to Hamburg, Indiana, of her own accord, to live with her husband, leaving her little girl to stay with Mrs. Brauer.

August Taxes testified that he was present at the slaughter-house during the time mentioned by Mrs. Brauer; that he believes he saw all that was done, and heard all that was said; was in a position to see what was done, and that he did not see Geonenwine assume any menacing and threatening attitude toward Lieber; that he did not see Mrs. Baner at the slaughter-house at all, and that the servant girl mentioned by Mrs. Baner did go away from Mrs. Bauer's within three days after Geonenwine was struck.

As stated before, Geonenwine lived for sixteen days after being struck. He was perfectly conscious and rational up to a very short time before his death, and made dying declarations, a part of which were allowed by the Court to go to the jury.

The version of the matter as given above is substantially the same as stated by Geonenwine. Mrs. Brauer and Taxes both thought that Geonenwine was struck on the front part of the head, but Geonenwine said he received the blow on the back of his head.

A *post mortem* examination of the head and brain of Geonenwine was made by Drs. Griffith and Pope. By their testimony it was shown that there was no external evidence of injury on the head whatever; that on an examination of the brain a very large amount of extravasated blood (enough, as Dr. Griffith expressed it, to kill a dozen men,) was found in the back part of the head, and that (as stated by Dr. Pope) the brain gave some evidences of being in the process of softening. It was also shown in the evidence that Geonenwine was a constant drinker, and sometimes drunk.

With all this, Geonenwine was rational up to nearly the very hour of his death.

The defence maintained that Lieber could not be held guilty of murder, because of the absence in the proof of express or implied malice, and because the blow was inflicted under the heat of sudden passion; but the prosecution answered that the cruel and deadly character of the weapon used by the prisoner in killing Geonenwine raised the implication of malice.

The defence claimed that the jury ought not to find the prisoner guilty of manslaughter, because, as alleged by him, he was acting in self-defence against the assault made on him with the knife, as testified by Mrs. Brauer; but the prosecution claimed that Mrs. Braner, who is the prisoner's mother-in-law, had been directly contradicted by August Taxes, a disinterested witness in several material points, and that she was unworthy of credit.

The defence further claimed that it was very doubtful whether Geonenwine died from the effects of the blow, and claimed the benefit of that doubt for Lieber. It was claimed that inasmuch as there were no external evidences of injury on the head of Geonenwine; that he was a hard drinker; that there were appearances in the brain of its softening; that the excessive use of alcoholic liquors will sometimes produce softening of the brain; even sometimes an extravasation of blood similar to that on the brain of the deceased; and that the deceased was rational up to the time of his death, he could not, therefore, have died from the violence of the blow; and that these facts were grounds for the reasonable doubt which the law solves for the benefit of the prisoner. The jury, however, from the evidence, concluded that the blow caused death of the deceased, and so returned their verdict.

Of course there will be a motion for a new trial of the case.

Southern Mechanics for Chicago.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I am requested by a master builder at the South, to inquire through the papers of the city, whether he would find encouragement here in the spring should he appear with a gang of ten, some, or most of whom, would be colored mechanics, and for the excellence of whose work he can vouch.

Will you be kind enough to express the views of your journal on the subject, as also of the public as far as can be known.

The other papers in the city will please consider this as addressed to them also, and respond accordingly. CITIZEN.

REPLY: From present prospects, Chicago, for the next year or two, will furnish an abundance of work for all who may apply. Of course, contractors from abroad will have to compete with those who have been here for years and are well known to our capitalists; but the question who will do the work the best and the cheapest will, in the end, control all contracts. Strangers may be obliged to take their first few jobs at low figures; but as soon as they show their ability and skill as mechanics, they will find an abundance of business to do. If prices of materials are reasonable, the amount of building that will be done, if it could be stated now, would appear fabulous. In the matter of brick and lumber prospects are favorable, and if the Government, as seems likely, remits the duty on glass, oils, and other articles our Southern "master builder" may as well be making his arrangements to spend the summer here as fast as possible. As to the color of the cuticle of his mechanics, he need have no fears in that score. Chicago has long since decided that manhood is the test of character, and not the hue of the skin in which it is wrapped. They will need no protection; but if they do, the whole power of the city and the State is at their service. Ising and Busse have subsided.

—The Paris *Figaro* gives the following method of obtaining light instantaneously, without the use of matches and without danger of setting things on fire. Take an oblong vial of the whitest and clearest glass, put in it a piece of phosphorus about the size of a pea, upon which pour some olive oil, heated to the boiling point, filling the vial about one-third full, and then seal the vial hermetically. To use it, remove the cork and allow the air to enter the vial, and then recork it. The whole empty space in the bottle will then become luminous, and the light obtained will be equal to that of a lamp. As soon as the light grows weak its power can be increased by opening the vial and allowing a fresh supply of air to enter. In winter it is sometimes necessary to heat the vial between the hands to increase the fluidity of the oil. Thus prepared the vial may be used for six months. This contrivance is now used by the watchmen of Paris in all magazines where explosive or inflammable materials are stored.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Transforming the Complexion.—The transformations produced by Hagan's Magnolia Balm are quite as astonishing as any scene on the stage of a theatre. That famous beautifier, transmutes a sallow, pasty looking complexion, into one in which the lily and the rose vie for admiration, and imparts to a dry, harsh skin, the softness of perfect loveliness. Tan and freckles which country air and sunlight are pretty sure to produce, in spite of parasols and sundowns, are completely obliterated by it; while it has a perfectly magical effect in banishing undue redness, blotches and pimples from the skin. When the lady who has used it to remedy her complexional defects looks in the mirror, she is equally astonished and gratified at the improvements in her appearance. Every blemish has disappeared; her neck, arms, and bosom, now rival in whiteness the snowy collar which enriches her throat and cheek mantles with a peach-like bloom, and she is ready to invoke a blessing on the inventor of the article which has wrought such a delightful transformation.

The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, that Madame Porter's Curative Cough Balsam is an invaluable remedy for the cure of coughs, colds, hoarseness, asthma, and all diseases leading to consumption. Its virtues have been tested by thousands. Sold by druggists at 25, 50, and 75 cents a bottle. Ruckel & Hendel, Proprietors, New York City.

A world of thanks is due to the botanist who first discovered the virtues of the Quillaya Saponaria, or Soap Tree of Chili. The wonderful cleansing and purifying property of its bark gives to the fragrant SOZODONT much of its unrivalled efficacy as a preservative of the teeth.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits, and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Rough skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Chicago, Jan. 14, 1872.—One application of Neuril instantly cured me of Neuralgia. J. O. MELLEN, 43 South Clark street, Room [illegible].

Legions attest to the Superiority of Burnett's Cocoaine for the hair.

BANKING.

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LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,
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Receive Deposits.
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE
Pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivalled for its flavor.
We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 25.

In the markets there are no special features. The slight improvement in prices of railroad stocks and the easier condition of money in New York to-day show an improvement in the feeling there.

In the local market, money continues plenty, and is offered on good collaterals at 10 to 12 per cent in the open market.

Exchange on New York is weak, and quoted at par to 50c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks. At the counter, bankers sell at 1-10 premium, and buy at par.

It is understood that Mr. Hulburd, whose term as Comptroller of the Currency will expire in a few weeks, will be re-appointed. His term is five years, and the appointment is made by the President on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury.

RAILROAD-AID-BONDS IN ILLINOIS.

The status of railroad-aid-bonds in this State for a year or two involved in a good deal of doubt. The question of whether the act of the Legislature authorizing townships and other corporations to levy taxes for the payment of bonds given in aid of the construction of railroads was constitutional, was for a time unsettled. On this point the opinion of Justice Thornton of the Supreme Court of this State—printed in another part of the paper—will be read with interest. The case was at the September term, was one in which bonds were donated by certain townships to the construction of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad. The opinion of the Court was filed January 22, 1872, and sustains the constitutionality of the act of the Legislature which authorized the tax.

The Court concedes that taxation for a mere private enterprise is wrong, but denies that the construction of a railroad is a private enterprise, and holds that the advantage to the public in the construction of railroads is greater than to any private corporation, and that the character of the enterprise is determined by the greatest effect produced by it. Railroads have become an absolute necessity; they are, in fact, the people's highways because the improvements on the common wagon roads and the latter were on the old bridle-paths and roads marked out by "blazed trees." Without them our internal trade would languish and the corn and wheat of the country rot in the farmers' bins. For more than a quarter of a century the Courts have recognized railroads and referred to them as "public improvements," and have uniformly held that they are for such public uses as to justify the right of eminent domain in taking real estate which may be necessary for the roadway and for the convenience of shops, depots, side-tracks, etc., thereby justifying the removal of dwellings for such purposes. The exercise of these rights by the railroads establishes, in the opinion of the Court, the character of railways as public highways and justifies the position that taxes for such enterprises is for a public purpose. In view of these facts the Court could not hold that the act of the Legislature authorizing ... invalid.

It also held that if the appropriation was for a public purpose for the benefit of the community, it should also be considered a corporate purpose, and entirely within the province of corporate authorities to make. Held, also, that there was no difference between donation of bonds and subscription to stock, to be paid by taxes; the latter only prevented the misapplication of the appropriation, and was the better for the people in that respect.

The foregoing are some of the leading points in the decision of the Court, which will probably settle the constitutionality of the tax to pay such bonds. This, however is not the principal point in determining the market value of railroad aid bonds. The principal question is, will the counties and towns pay in good faith?

The Legislature passed an act authorizing the State and county authorities to pay on such bonds all the taxes collected on the increased valuation of property over that assessed in 1868. It is possible that the towns and counties have by improper means manipulated their assessments so that there is apparently no increase of valuation over the valuation of 1868, and, consequently no funds applicable to the payment of interest or principal of a large proportion of the railroad aid bonds issued in Illinois.

The prices for buying and selling Government and local stocks in this market this afternoon are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
[illegible]	115	115¼
[illegible]	109¾	110
[illegible] (called)	109½	110
[illegible]	110	110¼
[illegible], Jan. and July	110½	110¾
[illegible], Jan. and July	112	112¼
[illegible], Jan. and July	112	112¼
[illegible]	112	112¼
[illegible]	110	110½
Currency 6s	114½	115
Central Pacific gold 7-30s		100 & int
[illegible]		100
[illegible]		100
[illegible]		109½
[illegible] large drafts	109½	110
[illegible] coupons	108½	109
[illegible] 1868	176	163
[illegible]	132	142
Agricultural College land scrip		173—175

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean call attention to their facilities for furnishing sterling drafts on London, and sell at present, at New York rates.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Gold, firmer on purchases by prominent bankers and brokers. The quotations were 109½ to 109⅝. Loans ranged at 5 to 6 per cent. Clearings about $49,800,000. The Government gold to-day, $6,890,000, was sold at 109.15. The awards were $1,000,000 at 109.13 to 109.15. Governments strong and higher.

The stock market was strong and higher during the greater part of the day, and prices advanced in the afternoon there was more doing, and stock ... resulted in a heavy feeling ... ¼ to 1 per cent from the highest ... The stocks most prominent in dealings were Northwestern, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Pacific, Union, and Pacific Mail.

[illegible]	115 5-8	Coupons, '67	112 1-4
[illegible]	110 1-4	Coupons, '68	112 1-4
[illegible]	110 1-4	10-40s	110 1-4
[illegible]	111 1-4	Currency 6s	115 1-8
[illegible]	110 3-4		
[illegible]	94 1-2	Virginia, old	50
[illegible]	56	N. Carolina, old	32
[illegible]	55	N. Carolina, new	15 1-2
[illegible]		N. J. C.	111 1-2
[illegible]	72 1-2	St. Paul	58 1-2
[illegible]	94	Do pfd	78
[illegible]	92	Wabash	74 3-4
[illegible]	56	Do pfd	86
[illegible]	98 1-2	Fort Wayne	96 5-8
[illegible]	73	Terre Haute	25
[illegible]	98	Do pfd	56
[illegible]	98 1-2	Chicago & Alton	120 1-2
[illegible]	93	Do pfd	120
[illegible]		O. & M.	47 3-8
[illegible]		C. C. & C.	89
[illegible]		C. B. & Q.	145
[illegible]		Lake Shore	93 3-4
[illegible]	98 1-4	Indiana Central	25
[illegible]	117 1-2	Illinois Central	139
[illegible]	96 1-2	Union Pacific stock	38 1-4
[illegible]	72 1-8	U. P. bonds	88 1-4
[illegible]	110 3-4	C. P. do	102 1-4

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 25.

The following were the receipts and shipments of grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	1,846	4,052	2,893	6,116
Wheat, bu	4,945	29,380	....	347
Corn, bu	86,975	84,006	23,293	9,232
Oats, bu	17,880	7,282	24,051	1,210
Rye, bu	1,580	2,147	1,186	402
Barley, bu	5,395	3,460	3,742	880
Grass seed, lbs	128,080	30,638	83,961	27,500
Flax seed, lbs	....	3,310	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	21,210	73,029	18,900	16,920
Cured meats, lbs	78,630	2,288	1189,284	1037,637
Beef, brls	65	320	....	165
Pork, brls	440	400	433	763
Lard, lbs	200,410	100,300	607,029	591,448
Tallow, lbs	24,470	45,415	....	....
Butter, lbs	29,669	37,051	4,973	17,929
Dressed hogs, No.	2,654	4,068	3,340	2,777
Live hogs, No.	13,171	12,456	2,844	1,293
Cattle, No.	1,140	1,005	322	194
Sheep, No.	1,950	2,705	....	1,365
Hides, lbs	187,390	172,331	6,430	95,120
Highwines, brls	336	100	275	500
Wool, lbs	28,840	9,330	11,460	13,380
Potatoes, bu	....	1,680	....	....
Lumber, m	519	6	381	630
Shingles, m	280	290	195	633
Lath, m	....	210	10	21
Salt, brls	....	....	811	765

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: ... wheat; 1,336 bu oats; 677 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store in this city this morning: 17 cars wheat; 120 cars corn; 4 cars oats; 1 car rye; 1 car barley; total 143 cars, or 57,000 bu.

There was a little more doing to-day than yesterday in produce circles, but no important change in prices in any department, the general tone being about the same. The markets were steady. There was a good deal of talk about the "wash" trading referred to in our issue of this morning, and the practice was uniformly condemned as disreputable and unmercantile. ... provisions and highwines, but there is no doubt that flour and wheat are often wash traded extensively. Of course the Board of Trade, as a body, does not countenance it.

Highwines were dull, and nominally easier, at 89c per gallon. There were no buyers visible, and a sale was reported that 88c was bid.

Lake freights were quiet and steady. The ... was reported chartered at 12c for ... Agents generally ask 12½c.

Live hogs were in good demand, and about steady. Buyers held off for lower prices till noon, ... they would not take hold except at a decline, but sellers were firm in their views, and carried their point ultimately. Sales were made of 1,804 head, at $4.90@4.95 for ..., and $4.95@5.00 for choice heavy, mostly ... The market closed steady.

The ... Elevator is now receiving corn from the ... Railroad, which increases the storage capacity by about 100,000 bu. It is understood that the house has passed into new hands.

Provisions were moderately active, and variable. The market opened weak on mess pork, and was dull, but rallied a little past noon, for no apparent reason except such as was presented by the ... of the man who was so terribly sick ... could not possibly change unless for the better. There was a fair inquiry when the improvement was once established. Lard was firm through the session, yesterday's prices being ... by most holders. Meats were strong. They were in active demand on English account, but ... of operators usually transact their business quietly that the reports of sales made do not correspond with the amount of business done. It is probable that nearly twice as much ... has been sold here during this season for shipment to Great Britain as has been reported by ... parties to those transactions. The stocks here, as reported by packers and warehousemen, are 86,400 brls pork, ... tcs lard; meats not mentioned.

The following was the closing range of quotations:

Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $12.60 @12.65; do seller February, $12.70; do seller March, $12.90; do seller April, $13.10. Lard, cash or seller the month, $8.75@8.80; do seller February, $8.85; do seller March, $8.95; do seller April, $9.10@9.15. Green meats ... shoulders, 5½c for short ribs; 5½@5¾c for short clear, and 5¾@6c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4¼c for shoulders; 5¾@5⅞c for rough sides; 5¾c for short ribs; 6c for short clear. Boxed meats ¾@½c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6¼c. Sweet pickled hams, 8¾@9¼c. Bacon quoted at 5¾c for shoulders; 7¼c for short ribs, 7½c for short clear, and 12½c for hams. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $22.50@23.00. City tallow, 8@8½c. Sales were reported of 2,000 brls mess pork seller February, (part last evening) at $12.70; 1,500 brls at $12.60; 1,250 brls do at $12.55; 1,000 brls do at $12.90; 1,000 brls do at $12.85; 500 brls do seller April at $12.12½; 500 brls do at $13.05; 200 tcs lard at $8.70; 25 tcs do (loose) at 8c; 500 tcs do seller last half of March, at 9c; 80,000 lbs green hams at 7½c; 1,000 pcs do at 7c; 2,500 pcs do at 6½c; 20,000 lbs do at 6¾c; 120,000 lbs shoulders at 4½c; 20,000 lbs do at 4¼c; 20,000 lbs do at 4¾c, packed; 100,000 lbs do seller March, at 4½c; 200,000 lbs do seller April at 4¾c; 100,000 lbs do, green, at $3.90; 20,000 do, green, at $3.75; 205,000 lbs short ribs at 5¾c; 40,000 lbs do at 5¾c; 300,000 lbs do seller March at 6c; 500,000 lbs do seller April, at 6¼c; 200,000 lbs do at 6¼c; 100,000 lbs do at 6c; 200,000 lbs do seller May at 6½c; 750,000 lbs do for future, on private terms; 20,000 lbs short ribs at 6¼c, and 20,000 lbs do at 6½c, both packed; 350 boxes long clear at 6½c; 20,000 lbs short clear at 6¼c; 300 boxes do (part seller February) at 6¼c; 15 pkgs country tallow at 7½c.

Flour was dull and unchanged. A few parties were ostensibly inquiring for low grades, but did not bid within 25c of the asking prices. Buckwheat flour was dull and easier. Bran firm. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $8.37½; 25 brls do at $8.25; 100 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (Elwell's) at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.60; 200 brls do (Sunbeam) at $5.25; 100 brls do on private terms; 50 brls spring superfines at $4.37½; 50 brls do at $4.35; 100 brls rye flour at $4.12½; 50 brls buckwheat flour at $6.25; 15 brls do at $6.00. Total, 865 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $16.00, and 10 tons shorts at $15.00, both on track; 10 tons coarse corn meal at $15.00 on track.

Wheat was very quiet, but firm at a shade above the average of yesterday's prices. There was almost nothing doing in cash wheat, the sales being the lightest of any day since about a week after the fire. There is very little of it coming in, and that now here is held off the market, as we explained in our issue of this morning, being carried against options sold for delivery in the future. Hence there is none offered. For the same reason there was little done in the speculative way to-day, as the several sellers of options were out of the market, being unable to buy grain to carry against them. For this reason, the few who wanted to buy were obliged to pay full prices, though the New York market was against holders. Seller February opened at $1.23¾, advanced to $1.24¼, and eased off to $1.23 at the close. Seller last half do sold at $1.24@1.24¼ and seller March at $1.25@1.25¾, and seller April at $1.27@1.27¼, all closing at the inside. Cash No. 2 spring or seller the month closed at $1.22¾. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.28; 400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.23¼; 12,300 bu do at $1.23¼; 300 bu No. 3 spring at $1.15; 400 bu rejected spring at $1.04½; 400 bu do at $1.04. Total, 13,800 bu.

Corn was less active, at ¼c advance, being in good demand, while offerings were light, as New York was reported better, and our receipts are decreasing. The transactions for future have been so heavy that it is almost impossible to tell how the market stands with regard to longs and shorts. Only one thing is known, and that is that the low price has attracted large amounts of capital toward this market, and there are more men anxious to carry it than can be accommodated, though the margin of profit is small, owing to the liberal manner in which May options have recently been offered by country holders. Cash No 2 corn opened at 40½c, and improved to 40¾c, closing firm. Seller February sold at 40¾@40¾c; seller March at 41¼@41¾c; seller April at 42¾@42½c; seller May at 44¾@45c; and seller June at 45@45¾c, all closing with firm holders at the outside. Seller July sold at 46c. Cash sales were reported of 110,400 bu No. 2 at 40½c; 10,000 bu do at 40 3-16c; 56,000 bu do at 40¾c; 2,800 bu rejected at 38c; 16,000 bu do (regular) at 37c; 2,000 bu by sample at 40c; 400 bu ears at 38c, on track. Total, 183,200 bu.

Oats were a little more active, and a shade firmer, the cause being a stronger feeling reported from New York, and receipts limited to four cars this morning, while the shipments of yesterday exceeded the receipts. Seller the month sold at 31½c, and closed with buyers at that figure. Seller February sold at 31½@32 1-16c, closing at the outside. Seller March sold at 32½@32⅞c; seller April at 33c; seller May at 36@36½c; and seller June at 36@36½c. Cash sales were 35,000 bu No. 2 at 31½c, and 1,200 bu rejected at 29½c.

Rye was more active, and a shade firmer, the demand for shipment being in excess of the supply. Sales were 5,600 bu No. 2 at 68c; 1,800 bu do at 67½c; and 400 bu rejected at 61c. Total, 7,800 bu. For seller February 68c was bid.

Barley was more active, but weak, owing to excess of offerings which caused the market to close at inside quotations, on cash and options. Seller February sold at 59@59½c; and seller March at 59c, closing with sellers at that. Cash sales were 1,600 bu No. 2 at 60c; 800 bu do at 59½c; 1,200 bu do at 59c; 400 bu No. 3 at 48½c; 400 bu by sample at 62c; 800 bu do at 60c; 600 bu do at 58c; 400 bu do at 50c; 400 bu do at 48c. Total, 6,600 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon, the grain markets were very quiet, but firmer. Wheat closed strong, with $1.23¾ bid for seller February, and $1.25¾ bid for seller May. Corn closed at 40¾c seller February, and 41¼c seller March.

The Chicago Daily Market.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 25.

BUTTER—There was a little more inquiry for tub and firkin butter to-day, for shipment, but the offerings barely exceeded the demands, and previous rates were no more than sustained. Good to choice qualities, suitable for table use, were wanted at full prices. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Choice dairy, 20@24c; fair to good tub and firkin, 15@16c; inferior to common grades, 7@12c.

BAGGING—The leading features of this market were the same as noted in our reports from day to day for the past fortnight or more. The market is firm for all descriptions, but especially so for cotton seamless bags, the stocks of which are light here and at the East. The demand is not particularly active, but a steady improvement is witnessed and a further advance is looked for. We quote: Stark, 38c; Grahampton, 37c; Philadelphia, 37; Lewiston, 36c; American, 32½c; Minnesota, 30c; burlaps, bags, 21@22c; gunnies, single, 19@22c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The market was more quiet to-day, owing to the extremely cold weather, but there was no softening in prices. The following quotations were being firmly adhered to all around: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ₱ brl, $3.00 @3.25; plastering hair, ₱ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ₱ 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $12.00@16.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₱ brl.

BEANS—Remain quiet and easy at the late decline. Choice small lots command $2.10@2.20, but sales are chiefly at prices ranging downward from $2.00. We quote: Common at $1.30@1.50; medium at $1.75@1.85, and good to choice at $2.00 @2.20.

BROOM CORN—Is still dull, but steady. We quote: Common, $60.00@75.00 ₱ ton; fair to medium, $80.00@100.00; choice, $110.00@130.00, and choice hurl to $140.00@160.00.

COOPERAGE—Was quiet at yesterday's prices. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.75@1.80 for wood-bound; whiskey barrels, $2.10; flour barrels, 50@53c. Staves and headings quoted at $18.00@20.00 for pork barrels, and $8.50@9.00 for flour barrels.

CHEESE—The market remains quiet and steady. All orders were being promptly filled at the annexed quotations: New York factory, genuine, 15c; do, imitation, 14c; Western factory, 12@13c; Ohio factory, 13c.

COAL—Trade was more active, the cold weather of the past two or three days stimulating the demand, and prices were being held with slightly increased firmness. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Lehigh, prepared, $12.50; Lackawanna, $11.50@12.00; Erie, $10.00@10.50; Briar Hill, $10.00@10.50; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.00@8.50; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CIDER—Was in limited request only, and sales were slow at $7.00@8.00—the outside figures for choice sweet.

EGGS—In consequence of the extreme cold weather of the past few days receipts are falling off, and prices are more firmly held. We quote fresh at 20@23c.

FRUITS—DRIED—No perceptible change took place in the market for dried fruits. Trade continues slack, and the feeling among dealers is by no means buoyant, but there does not seem to be a disposition to improve trade by offers of concessions, and the market may be quoted steady at the following rates: Dates, 9¼@10c; figs, drums, 16@18c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey, prunes, 9@10c; new, 12¼@13c; French do, 14@15c; raisins, new, $3.60@3.75; blackberries, 15¼@15½c; pitted cherries, 35@37c; peaches, pared, 22@29c; peaches, halves, 8@9c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10¾@11½c; apples, new, Southern, 7@8c; do new Western, 7¾@8½c; do new, Michigan, 9@10c.

FISH—While quotations remain unchanged there is increased firmness in the market for nearly all descriptions, the change being more noticeable in salt water fish, which are advancing East. The stocks are moderate but are sufficient to enable dealers to promptly fill all orders. We repeat our list as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; trout, $4.75 @5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $6.00@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; box herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—The market was dull at former rates. We quote: Apples, from store, $3.00@4.50; cranberries, $8.00@11.00 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated. Lemons, $6.00@6.50; oranges, Valencia, per case, $10.00@11.00.

GROCERIES—The only perceptible change in this market was in coffees and sugars, which were more active and decidedly firmer, the tendency being upward. Syrups, spices, soaps, and other articles in the list were quoted quiet and steady. Prices range as follows:

CANDLES—Star, 19@19½c.

COFFEES—Choice Rio, 24½@25c; prime do, 23½@24c; good, 23@23½c; common, 22½@23c; O. G. Java, 29@33c; Singapore, 25¾@26½c; Costa Rica, 24½@25½c; Miracaibo, 24@24½c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7¾@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, 13¼@13½c; A sugar, 12¾@12⅞c; B do, 12½@12⅝c; XC do, 12¼@12½c; C do, 12@12⅛c; choice brown, 10¾@11½c; fair do, 10@10½c; New Orleans, 9¾@11c; molasses do, 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25@1.30; common molasses, 40@55c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, 40@65c; extra, 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; New Orleans, 65@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, 13¼@14c; cloves, 18@19c; cassia, 45@46c; pepper, 21@22c; nutmegs, $1.15@1.20.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@7c; standard 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; erasive, 5½@5¾c; brown Windsor, 4¼@4½c; palm, 4@4¼c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9¼@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c. common, 5@6½c.

HAY—The dullness and depression noted in this market during the preceding days of the week, continue, and we note a further reduction in prices. The outward movement has almost wholly ceased, and, as the offerings largely exceed local requirements, sales are extremely slow. We quote: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $14.00@15.00; do loose pressed, $12.50@14.00; prairie, pressed, $9.00@10.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $11.00@12.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Eastern and local buyers keep steadily at work, and the daily arrivals are all taken up at full prices. We quote the market firm at the following prices: Green salted cured light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—No change was reported, the market ruling steady at the subjoined quotations:

Bar iron	4 2-10@	4 4-10c
Horse-shoe iron	5 8-10@	6 c
Heavy band	5 2-10@	5 4-10c
Light band	5 5-10@	6 4-10c
Hoop	5 5-10@	8 7-10c
Oval	4 8-10@	5 7-10c
Round and square	4 2-10@	5 1-10c
Half oval and half round	5 1-10@	5 3-10c
Russia iron, perfect	20	c
Russia No. 1, stained	19	c
Sheet iron	13	c
Norway nailrods	8 4-10@	9 10c
German plow steel	9	@10 c
Boxamer plow steel	9	@10 c
Spring and tire steel	10 3-4	@12 1-2 c
Toe calk	9	@11 c

LEATHER—Remains quiet at former prices. We quote:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37@38c; city harness, 37@38c; country harness, 34@36c; line city, per lb, 39@42c; kip, per lb, 80c@$1.00; kip veals, $1.00@1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 26@29c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 25@27c; country upper, No. 1, 24@27c; collar, per ft, 21@23c; calf, city, $1.25@1.45; calf, country, $1.20@1.30; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, 35@37c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 32@36c; rough upper, damaged, 28@30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 30@33c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40@42c; Philadelphia sole, 43@45c; harness, per lb, 39@42c; kip, light, $1.00@1.10; kip, No. 1, medium, 90c@$1.00; kip, heavy, 75@85c; American calf, $1.30@1.40; kip, French calf, 28 lbs, $1.20@1.35; French calf, 36 lbs, ... 2.20; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.00@1.45; French calf, Lemoine, per doz, $65.00@85.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00@100.00.

LUMBER—Is steady; in fair demand for the local trade, but with few orders from the country. We quote:

First and second clear	$48.00@50.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	37.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@44.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@25.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed first	35.00@37.00
Common flooring, dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common board, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00@22.00
Fencing	20.00@22.00
Joists and scantling, 18@24 feet	20.00@25.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts round	20.00@22.00
Lath	4.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.25@ 2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	4.00

Shingles on track are steady at $3.25@3.50 for A or Star, and $1.65@2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

MAPLE SUGAR—Is in fair local demand at 19@20c for cakes, and at 15c for tub. Sales include 1,300 lbs, in cakes, at 19c.

METALS AND TINNER'S STOCK—Business continues steadily fair, at the quoted prices:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do 12x12, $12.50; do 14x20, $13.00; do term, $11.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11¼c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tin'd copper, 35c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 5, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 16c; 18, 18c; 19, 19c; 20, 19c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount.

NAILS—Are in good request, and the market is firm at full prices. We quote: 10d to 60d, per keg, $4.75; 8d, per keg, $5.00; 6d, per keg, $5.25; 4d, per keg, $5.50; 3d, per keg, $6.25; fine 3d, per keg, $7.50; blue 3d, common, per keg, $6.50.

OILS—In sympathy with an advance East the market for linseed oil was firm and a shade higher, quotations being advanced 2c. Turpentine was also stronger and tending upward. Other oils ruled comparatively steady. We now quote: Carbon, 24@25c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 75@77c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 85c; do boiled, 90c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, ... bank oil, 90c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 78c.

ONIONS—Were quoted plenty and dull at 65@75c per bu.

POTATOES—The market was somewhat firmer, but prices did not advance, sales making at 75@85c for common, and at 90@95c for straight lots from store.

POULTRY—Was in better demand, and, under light receipts, prices were generally firmer. We now quote: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $2.75 @4.25; turkeys, do, 10@12c; geese, do, per doz, $9.00@11.00; do live, $10.00@12.00; ducks, $3.50@4.50.

SALT—In good demand and steady. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.20; coarse, $2.20, and Diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Timothy was in better demand and steady at $2.85@3.45 for poor to prime. Clover was quiet and firm at $6.20@6.25 for good. Mammoth do nominal at $6.50@6.75.

TEAS—Were quiet and steady as previously quoted. We repeat our list: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.25@1.40; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@1.10; common imperial, 75@85c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 85c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 85c@$1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; choice to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Remains steady at the quoted prices:

CHEWING—Extra, 90c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 50@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 58@70c.

WOOD—We quote prices firm, as follows: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—Was in demand, and the little offering was firmly held at the quoted prices:

Washed, fine, in good condition	58@62c
Washed, medium, in good condition	58@62c
Washed, coarse	58@62c
Unwashed, fine	30@40c
Unwashed, medium	38@43c
Unwashed, coarse	40@45c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@76c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	55@72c

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 8@15c less.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 25.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,073	5,685	1,139
Tuesday	1,739	11,030	1,138
Wednesday	1,940	13,191	1,285
Thursday	2,300	14,030	2,065
Total	8,052	43,932	4,382
Same time last week	6,551	47,955	6,342

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,195	1,494	3,658
Tuesday	779	2,047	190
Wednesday	322	2,844	....
Thursday	....	....	....
Total	2,296	6,385	3,848

CATTLE—The shipping demand continues steadily active, and notwithstanding the continued liberal receipts, a firm, healthy tone pervades the market for the better grades of stock. All the more prominent Eastern markets were represented in the list of buyers, and holders of good to choice, smooth, well-fatted droves, experienced no difficulty in realizing promptly, and at satisfactory prices. Stock steers, also, were in active demand, and full former prices were freely paid for suitable lots; thrifty young steers of from 950 to 1,050 lbs average selling rapidly at $3.75@4.25. In a few instances higher prices were paid for especially desirable lots, but sales at over $4.25 were rare, and this may fairly be considered an outside figure. Butchers' stock met with a fair inquiry, but the supply of common and medium grades was too liberal and prices for such rather favored buyers, though no quotable decline was suffered.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,300 lbs and upward	$6.25a6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat well-formed 3 year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.75a6.00
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200a1,300 lbs	5.25a5.50
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050a1,300 lbs	4.75a5.00
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 a1,100 lbs	3.25a4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700a1,050 lbs	3.00a4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.50a2.75

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.		Av.	Price.
14	butchers' stock	987	$4.30
14	stockers	926	3.50
15	choice steers	1,324	5.50
17	medium fleshy steers	1,237	5.25
17	choice fat steers	1,285	5.75
14	choice steers	1,618	6.00
14	cows	1,040	3.00
21	fleshy steers	1,115	4.85
41	good steers	1,295	5.25
16	medium steers	1,133	4.90
16	oxen	1,408	4.70
16	stockers	1,046	4.25
17	pony steers	1,095	4.35
15	oxen	1,500	4.25
21	stockers	950	4.25
19	fat pony steers	1,087	4.80
17	rough fleshy steers	1,233	5.00
18	good smooth steers	1,231	5.60
17	cows	980	3.50
21	stockers	964	4.30
15	fat smooth steers	1,138	5.30
17	good steers	1,240	5.25
16	medium steers	1,162	5.00
32	choice steers	1,380	5.90
17	stockers	964	4.20
16	good shipping steers	1,236	5.25
16	choice shipping steers	1,300	6.00
17	choice shipping steers	1,275	5.75
16	choice shipping steers	1,350	6.00
33	choice shipping steers	1,440	6.00
14	roughish steers	1,040	4.75
33	choice steers	1,251	5.75
60	good smooth steers	1,325	5.50
37	medium steers	1,280	5.00
16	Texas cattle	1,050	2.75
17	Texas cattle	1,025	2.75
15	good steers	1,302	5.37½
30	good steers	1,128	5.00
14	light smooth steers	1,055	4.80
46	choice steers	1,459	6.00

HOGS—There was considerable activity in the hog trade during the forenoon, and the market ruled steady and firm at the closing prices of yesterday, but after dinner buyers took hold with more caution, and prices eased off a little, closing weak at a reduction of about 5c per 100 lbs. Sales were reported at 4.10@4.90 for common; at $4.25@4.30 for medium, and at $4.35@4.45 for good to choice, with a few extra at $4.50.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

SHEEP—Were in good local and shipping demand at full previous rates, sales making at $4.00@4.50 for common, at $4.75@5.25 for medium, and at $5.50@6.75 for good to choice.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25—11:15 a. m.—Flour 26s@28s. Winter wheat, 11s 8d@11s 10d; No. 1 spring, 11s 6d; No. 2 spring, 11s; white, 12s 4d. Corn, 29s@29s 3d. Pork, 59s. Lard, 44s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 25—1:30 p. m.—Unchanged.

LONDON, Jan. 25—5:00 p. m.—Consols 92½; 5-20s, '62, 92¼; '65, 93¼; '67, 93¼; 10-40s, 92.

Tallow, 51s 3d; spirits turpentine, 51s 6d.

PARIS, Jan. 25—Rentes, 56f 70c.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 25—Bonds, 96¾@96¾.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25—Evening.—Cotton—Strong; middling upland, 10¾@10¾d; Orleans, 10¾@11d; sales, 18,000 bales; on speculation and export 5,000 bales. Red winter wheat, 11s 8d@11s 10d; flour, 26s@28s; spirits petroleum, 11@12d; clover seed, 56@53s.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Beeves, to-day, 1,600, and the market was rather stronger for good stock. Common droves are no better, and poor cows are rather lower, or 7c. Bulls selling at 4c live weight. Fair steers, 11@11½c; good, 11@12½c; prime, 13c; four cars Texans, 6½ cwt, sold at 9@9½c; five cars Ohio, 7¼ cwt, 10@12c; four cars Kentucky good, 8½ cwt, 12@13c.

Sheep very firm at 7@8½c, with 3,200 to-day. Car Illinois, 100 lbs, 7¾c; car State, 90 lbs, 8½c; car 78 lbs, 7¾c.

Hogs, to-day, 3,900; after 5,400 yesterday. Market firmer; car Ohio, 200 lbs, sold at 5¼c. City dressed, 6@6½c. Western, 5¾c and strong arrivals. Western dressed light.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Jan. 25.—Cattle—Receipts 19 cars, making the supply 509 cars, a decrease of 179 for the same time last week. Market quiet and demand moderate. Prices steady. Sales were: 84 Indiana steers, 1,050 lbs, $5.25; 130 Illinois, 1,104 to 1,313 lbs, $4.90@6.25; 31 Missouris, 1,240 lbs, $5.40.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,300. Market slow and prices tending downward. Demand light. Sales were; 173 Ohio sheep, 93 lbs, $7.12; 600 Canada sheep, 115 to 130 lbs, $6.62½@6.75; 360 Canada lambs, 70 to 80 lbs, $7.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 150. Market steady. Sales: 1,700 at $4.50@4.65 for medium to fair; bulk of sales were at $4.55.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The dry goods market is firm, with fair inquiry, although business is not yet fully opened. The only important changes to observe to-day are the following: Ellerton D 36-inch brown sheetings advanced to 13c; do W S 36-inch do, bleached muslins, advanced to 14½c; do 33-inch do to 13c; do 42-inch do to 17c; do 9-4 full width do to 35c; 10-4 do to 38c, and 11-4 do do to 40c.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and held firmly; No. 1, $1.33½; No. 2, $1.21½. Oats in good demand; No. 2, 31½c. Corn active and higher; No. 2, mixed, 40½c. Rye dull and a shade lower; No. 1, 67½c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2, 60c.

HOGS—Quiet and held firmly at $4.15@4.20.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $12.25@12.37.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—COTTON—In fair demand; sales, 2,000 bales; middling upland, 22¾c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, but unchanged; receipts, 7,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.75@6.10; common to good extra, $6.35@6.70; good to choice, $6.75@7.35; white Western extra, $7.30@7.40; Ohio extra, $6.60@7.50; St. Louis, $6.70@9.50. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat dull and heavy; receipts, 11,000 bu; No. 2 spring in store, $1.49@1.51; No. 1 do, $1.54@1.55; winter red Western, $1.60@1.63; amber, $1.64@1.70; white, $1.63@1.75. Northwestern spring, $1.50; No. 1 spring, afloat, $1.57. Rye firmer; Western in store, 94c. Barley quiet; Western, 90c. Malt unchanged. Corn a shade firmer and fairly active; receipts, 23,000 bu; new Western mixed, afloat, 72@72½c; Western yellow, 73c; old and new mixed Western, 74c; old mixed Western, 75c; prime new do, 73½c. Oats are shade firmer; receipts, 15,000 bu; Western and Ohio, 53½@55½c.

EGGS AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee a shade firmer; Rio, 19½@21½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 9¼@9⅝c; Cuba, 9@10c. Molasses steady; domestic, 45@60c. Rice quiet; 7½@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13c; refined, 23c.

TURPENTINE—70@70½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; new mess, $14.50; old, $13.50; prime mess, $12.25; new prime mess, $14.00; mess April, $14.37. Beef quiet; mess, 9@11c; extra, 11@13c. Hams steady at 23@25c. Tierce dull; prime mess, $16.00@18.00; India mess, $19.00@21.00. Dressed hogs steady at 5¾@6c. Cut meats steady; shoulders, 5@5½c; hams, 8½@9½c. Middles quiet and steady; short ribs, 7¼@7⅜c; short clear, 7¼@7½c; Cumberlands, 6½c. Lard quiet and steady; No. 1 to prime steam, 9¼@9½c; kettle, 9¾c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, 11@23c; State, 22@35c.

CHEESE—Firm at 11@15c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 93c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping; Indiana and Ohio, $7.25@7.75. Wheat dull; Western red, $1.58@1.60; white, $1.70@1.75. Rye firm, 90c. Corn, demand limited; new yellow Southern and State, 64@65½c. Oats white at 55@56½c; mixed, 52@53c.

PROVISIONS—Dull.

WHISKEY—Dull; 95c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull. Wheat steady and firm. Corn steady; mixed Western, 67@68½c. Oats steady.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firmer at 93½@94c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Jan. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and nominal; No. 1 red, $1.45½; No. 2, $1.42. Corn a shade better; high mixed, 47¼@47½c; low, 47½c; yellow, 48½@48½c; Michigan, 46c. Oats a shade better; No. 1, 42c; No. 2, 39½c; Michigan, 41c.

HOGS—Steady, at $5.10@5.15.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Jan. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and drooping; extra, $1.61; amber, $1.44. Corn dull and lower; yellow, 53c. Oats in good demand; mixed State, 40¾@41c.

CLOVER SEED—Steady, at $6.30.

HOGS—Firm, at $5.12½.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and firmer; No. 1 red winter held at $1.49; No. 2, $1.40. Corn dull at 52c. Oats steady and weak at 44@45.

PETROLEUM—Refined unsettled at 20¼@21c; car lots, 21@22c, in small lots. Crude dull at $4.75@4.80.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat scarce and firm at $1.53@1.56. Corn dull and drooping at 47@48c. Rye scarce and firm at 88@90c. Oats firm; mixed, 38@40c; white, 42@45c. Barley steady.

OILS—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; held firm; sales at $13.25. Lard quiet; held firmly at 8¾@9¼c bid; 9c higher asked; sales 500 tcs prime steam at 9½c, buyer April. Bulk meats held higher as regards sides, which are held at 6¾@7c for clear rib and clear; shoulders dull, and offered at 5¼c, seller February or March. Bacon in fair demand and higher as regards clear rib and clear; sales at 7¼@8c; shoulders dull and lower; sales at 6¼c. Hams steady at 12@13c.

HOGS—In fair demand and higher, at $4.50@4.60. Receipts, 3,700.

WHISKEY—In good demand at 89c.

GREEN MEATS—Quiet but held firmly at 4½@5½c; hams, 8@8½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—COTTON—Firm at 21c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour slow; fall super, $5.25@5.75; extra, $6.00@6.20. Wheat firm; better for No. 3 fall, $1.55; spring held at $1.29@1.36. Corn slow; No. 2, elevator, 39½@40c. Oats quiet; No. 2, on track, 35c; in elevator, 34@37c. Barley quiet; No. 2 spring, 65c. Rye slow at 74@75c.

WHISKEY—Firmer at 88c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $13.00 cash; $13.50 seller March. Dry salted meat more doing on round lots; loose clear ribs, 6c; clear, 6¼c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 6¼c; clear rib, 7¼c; clear, 7½c. Lard quiet.

HOGS—Active and firm at $3.90@4.30; bulk sales at $4.00@4.20.

CATTLE—In good demand at 2¼@5¼c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; hogs, 4,936 head; cattle, 318 head.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Attendance on 'Change slim; storm prevents business. No sales reported. Expecting 1,300 bu Canada barley, on private terms. Quotations nominally unchanged.

Secretary Robeson's Marriage.

Washington (Jan. 19) Correspondence of the New York World.

It is admitted on all sides that the lady who is to join the Cabinet circle on Tuesday will fill her position admirably. Mrs. Aulick has lived in Washington since her girlhood. She is a native of Baltimore; was Mary Augsden, a member of one of the old Maryland families. She visited Washington often prior to her marriage, and was much admired in society, her voice in singing being considered then, as it is now, of wonderful sweetness and compass, ranking her first among amateur vocalists here. While visiting Washington she met Richmond Aulick, of the navy, a son of Commodore Aulick, who is well known as a naval officer of high repute, now retired from active service. Miss Augsden married Mr. Aulick and removed to Washington, and became one of the most admired married belles. Lieutenant Commander Aulick died some four or five years ago, leaving one child, a son. Mrs. Aulick is a lady of striking appearance; she is tall and has a handsome figure, her neck and arms being remarkably beautiful. Her features show decided character, her complexion is florid, and her hair, though she is still a young woman, is perfectly white. She always dresses in good taste, and knows her own style sufficiently well to be always dressed becomingly, however simple the materials she may select. She has lived in her own house since her husband's death, having her mother as a frequent visitor. The Secretary of the Navy is of all Cabinet officials the jolliest socially. Now jolly is not an elegant phrase, but, without disrespect, it is the one the good-humored Secretary always suggests. He is a tall man, has a portly figure, ruddy complexion, blue eyes, gray hair and whiskers. He seems always merry, and looks as if he enjoyed life to the utmost, and didn't mind making the fact apparent. He is marrying for love, and is proud of it, as a man has a right to be. He is very much in love, indeed, and looks supremely happy now that the day to seal his bliss is so near at hand. He has purchased a handsome house on K street, on the most fashionable square of that fashionable locality, and has fitted it up in appropriate style. The elegant parlor curtains and furniture, from the late Russian Legation, were purchased by him for his new home. The wedding is to be a very quiet one. In fact, it will be entirely devoid of any of the display and publicity which we are accustomed to associate with modern weddings. It will take place at the Epiphany Church, on Tuesday morning. There will be no attendants. The President and Cabinet will be invited, and the relatives of the bride and groom, but no one else. There will be no reception afterward, and the bridal couple will leave for the North on their wedding tour on the same day. They will go first to New York, and will be absent from Washington about two weeks or thereabouts.

The Trichina Cases at Cleveland.

From the Cleveland Leader.

The two children remaining of the family which were made victims of the disease of trichina spiralis, and of which the mother and father have died, remain in about the same condition as they were at the death of Mrs. Martens. If there is any change it is for the better, in the case of the younger, and for the worse in that of the other. Some hopes are now entertained for the recovery of the former, but the latter probably cannot survive. The brother of Mr. Martens, and his wife, who likewise partook, though less heartily, of the diseased meat, are somewhat better, and will probably recover.

Drs. M. B. Lukens and I. N. Dalbey are attending the children, as well as the brother's family, and they have at length found a remedy which seems to ease the patients much, though they have not given it a sufficient trial as yet to prove whether it will successfully combat the disease. The result of a fair trial of its effects will be awaited with much interest.

—A New Lisbon (O.) paper says that at a New Year's party in that town recently, the "jolly girls conducted themselves in a lady-manly manner." They escorted the young gentlemen to their homes, but no persuasion, no matter how honied, could get them to "go in." The most modest young men were covered with blushes as their partners gave them the parting good-bye kiss.

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY Chicago Tribune.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

In Large Clubs.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872

The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of first-class original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous intelligence. It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of

REBUILDING CHICAGO,

And restoring its former greatness after its late devastation by fire.

The year 1872, it will be remembered, is a

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,

And the campaign will, in all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will uphold and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:

Equal and exact justice, at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.

Amnesty for all political offences connected with the rebellion.

A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reform of the civil service as shall make men and fitness, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced rebuilding our ruined edifice on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be published regularly as heretofore each Wednesday upon the following

TERMS—Payable in Advance.

WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year	$ 2.00
Five copies, one year	7.50
Ten copies, one year	12.00
Twenty copies, one year, and an extra copy to getter-up of club	20.00
Fifty copies, one year, and a copy of daily one year to getter-up of club	50.00

TRI-WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year	$ 6.00
Five copies, one year	27.50
Ten copies, one year	50.00

DAILY:

Single copy, per annum	$12.00

SUNDAY EDITION:

Single copy, per annum	$2.00

SEND FOR POSTER AND SAMPLE COPIES

TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

No publication of above Prospectus will be acknowledged unless ordered direct from our office.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Jan. 12, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock m., Feb. 15, 1872, for the transportation of Military, Indian, and Government supplies during the year commencing April first (1st), 1872, and ending March thirty-first (31st), 1873, on the following route:

ROUTE NO. TWO (2).

From such points on the Kansas Pacific Railway, and its branches east of Denver & Rio Grande Railway, as may, during the existence of the contract, be designated by the Chief Quartermaster of the Military Department of the Missouri, to any posts and places that may be designated by the forwarding officers or their agents, in the State of Kansas, and Territories of Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, and in such portions of the State of Texas and Indian Territory as lie north of the Red River and west of longitude 97 degrees; also from any intermediate points on the route above mentioned to the posts and places above mentioned; the supplies for points on the Kansas Pacific Railway to be made separately from those for shipments from the Denver and Rio Grande Railway.

Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles, at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April first (1), 1872.

The weight to be transported will not exceed, in the aggregate, 20,000,000 pounds.

Bidders will state their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of $2,000 (notes or certified check on some responsible banking-house or bank) payable unconditionally to the order of the undersigned, as a guarantee that in case an award is made to him, the bidder will accept it, and enter into contract with good and sufficient security, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and such deposit shall be forfeited to the United States, in case of failure by the party to whom the contract may be awarded to execute in due form such contract.

The entire route must be bid for. Bids will not be entertained for portions only of the route.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the first (1st) day of April, 1872, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily at the starting points of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into must accompany and be a part of the proposals. These blanks and blanks for proposals can be had on application to this office, and to the Quartermasters at St. Louis, Mo., and Santa Fe, N. M.

By authority of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri.

L. C. EASTON, Deputy Qr. Mr. Gen'l U. S. A., C. Q. M. Dept. of the Mo.

PROPOSALS.

In accordance with an Act of Congress approved December 21, 1871, entitled "An Act for the construction of a public building at Chicago, Illinois," and of instructions received from the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals are invited and will be received at this office up to Thursday, the 1st day of February, 1872, at 12 m., for the sale to the Government of any one of the twenty-four blocks of land nearest to Block 119, School Section Addition; that is to say, any one of the blocks within the boundary of Randolph-st. on the north, Jackson-st. on the south, Wabash-av. on the east, and Fifth-av. on the west, in the city of Chicago, Illinois. It is desirable, in submitting proposals, that the several proprietors in each block should unite in making a single proposition for the sale to the Government of the entire block. Each proposal must specify the limit of time within which the Government shall have the privilege of taking the lands on the terms offered. Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for sale to the Government of block, or portion of block, bounded by ——sts."

Proposals should be addressed to Jas. E. McLean, Collector of Customs, Chicago, Illinois.

JAS. E. McLEAN, Collector.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF CHICAGO, Jan. 6, 1872.

THE TRUSTEES

Of the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will receive proposals for lease of their lot, 80 feet front, with debris thereon, on Wabash-av., between VanBuren and Congress-sts., for a term of twenty years, or for the sale of debris or lot. Proposals must be made in writing to H. M. CURTIS, 107 East Twelfth-st. between this date and Feb. 1, 1872.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 PACKAGES

OF

Fractional Currency

TO EXCHANGE FOR

NATIONAL CURRENCY,

AT

CHICAGO TRIBUNE OFFICE,

15 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

CUNARD LINE

Steam between New York, Boston, Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry,

THREE SAILINGS EVERY WEEK.

Passengers booked to and from German and Scandinavian ports, and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight drafts from £1 upward. Through bills of lading for merchandise, to and from Europe, issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 376 State-st., Chicago.

Established 1840.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agency.

H. H. CHANDLER, Authorized Advertising Agent for all Chicago Daily papers, and receives advertisements for insertion in any newspaper or periodical in the U.S. Office, 49 South Canal-st.

Abstracts of Title.

CHASE BROS. & CO., 230 West Randolph st.

JONES & SELLERS, 226 West Randolph st.

Aluminum Sheathing and Carpet Paper.

J. H. LAWRENCE & CO., 259 East Lake-st.

Architects.

E. BURLING & CO., 14 Congress st.

GEO. O. GARNSEY, 677 Wabash av.

HENRY L. GAY, Room 8 Board of Trade.

W. L. B. JENNEY, 12 Peck court.

MERIAM & STREET, 41 South Canal st.

JAMES MURDOCH, 374 Wabash av.

W. H. PHELPS, 224 1-2 Michigan av.

ROSE & WILCOX, 34 South Canal st.

S. M. RANDOLPH, Rice Bldg., Randolph & Jefferson.

ADAM L. ROBB, 271 Wabash av.

JAMES R. WILLETT, 42 Hubbard court.

JOHN K. WINCHELL, 468 State st.

Auction and Commission.

PETERSMITH (late 75 Clark), 122 Blue Island av.

Artists' and Painters' Materials.

JEVNE & ALMINI, 669 State st.

C.T. RAYNOLDS & CO., Mich. av. cor Wabash.

Assayer and Analytical Chemist.

C. GILBERT WHEELER, s. w. cor. Wab. av & 22d.

Agricultural Implements.

ATWATER & CO., 197 W. Randolph st. old stand.

WARDER, MITCHELL & CO., 59 West Lake st.

Bags and Wrapping Paper.

GEO. R. NOYSE & MESSENGER, 411 and 413 W. Lake.

Banks.

J. M. ADSIT, 328 Wabash av.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 134 West Twelfth st.

A. C. & O. F. BADGER, 663 Wabash av.

CHICAGO SAVING INST. & TRUST CO., 125 W. Ran.

CUSHMAN & HARDIN, 10 N. Canal.

FOURTH NATIONAL, 475 Wabash av.; also, BRANCH, corner Canal and Washington sts.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, S. W. cor. Hal. & Rand.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, 84 Congress st.

MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 44 S. Halsted.

SECOND NATIONAL, 45 West Washington st.

SCANDINAVIAN (Ferd. S. Winslow), Nixon Bdg.

N. TUCKER & CO., 71 Canal st.

Normal Banking Co. SAVINGS BANK; office at Fourth National Bank.

THE CONTINENTAL LOAN CO., 136 Archer av.

UNION INS. & TRUST CO. Savings B—47 W. Mad.

Basket Manufacturer & Willow Dealer.

WM. POTTLE, 746 W. Lake st.

Bedding.

A. S. ESMAY & CO., 217 West Madison st.

Belting and Rubber Goods.

HALLOCK & WHEELER, 23 West Randolph st.

RUBBER CLOTHING CO., Mich. av. and Harrison.

C. L. RICE & CO., corner Canal and Harrison sts.

Belting Manufacturers.

MUNSON & CO., 14 and 16 West Randolph st.

Billiard Table Manufacturers.

STEPHANI & MONHEIMER (Phelan & Collender tables), 755 and 757 State-st.

Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 11, 13, and 15 N. Desplaines st., and 541 Wabash av.

JOHN ATWATER, 113 Fifth av.

BLISS & SNOW, 68 South Canal st.

CLARK & EDWARDS, 136 West Randolph st.

CAMERON, AMBERG, HOFFMAN & CO., 16 W. Rand.

R. R. DONNELLEY (Lakeside Press), 103 to 107 Canal.

HENDERSON & SMITH, 109 West Madison st.

GAZETTE PRINTING CO., 63 South Canal st.

J. M. W. JONES, 68 S. Canal st and 609 Wabash av.

J. W. MIDDLETON, 6 and 7 East Randolph st.

MILLARD & DECKER, Mad. st., 2d door e. of bridge.

STYLES & FOWLIS, S. W. cor. Wash. and Green.

J. J. SPALDING & CO., succeed Spalding & LaMonte, 163 South Canal st. and 524 Wabash av.

JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 27 S. Canal & 699 Wabash-av.

SMEAL, REBANKS & CO., 40 East Harrison st.

Booksellers and Stationers.

COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 409 Wabash av.

CHICAGO BIBLE SOCIETY, 104 West Madison-st.

HADLEY BROTHERS, 783 State st.

W. B. KEEN, COOKE & CO., 6 & 7 East Washington.

THE WESTERN NEWS CO., 99 W. Randolph.

Boots and Shoes (Retail).

BULLOCK BROS., cor Wab. & 21st, & 244 W. Mad. st.

P. HARKINS, 811 State and 344 West Randolph-st.

P. KELLER, 548 Wabash av.

J. B. LAMKIN, 157 West Madison st.

NASH & BURKE, 222 West Madison st.

Boots and Shoes (Wholesale.)

C. H. FARGO & CO., 575 State st.

GOLDMAN BROS., 735 Wabash av.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Mich. av., N. of Tremont.

McAULEY, YOE & CO., 260 Michigan av.

PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, Mich. av., op. Trem't.

C. O. THOMPSON & CO., 234 Mich. av. cor. Harrison.

WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, Mich. av. op Tr't.

M. D. WELLS & CO., 613 Wabash av.

WISWALL, NAZRO & THOMPSON, 231 Mich. av.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.

JOSEPH PRATT, 291 Mich av. bet Cong. & V. Buren.

Brick Machines.

U. S. BRICK MACHINE CO., 116 South Clinton-st.

Bridges, Roofs, and Turntables.

THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO., 551 Wabash av.

Broom Corn and Broom Materials.

W. L. HUBBARD, 215 East Washington st.

Z. B. TAYLOR, 70 North Clinton st.

Building Felt.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe.

Brass Founders.

WESTERN STAR METAL CO., 17 South Canal st.

Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers.

ANDERSSOHN & WISSELL, 179 No. Dearborn-st.

Canned Goods.

CHARLES W. GRAY, 205 West Washington-st.

Carpets.

DRAKE & WETHERELL, cor. Wab. av. and 21st st.

S. NICKERSON, 178 and 180 East Madison st.

Carpets, Bedding, &c.

E. F. HOLLISTER & CO., 10 and 12 North Canal st.

Carriages.

COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.

Cabinet Hardware.

J. L. WAYNE & SON, 14 North Canal st.

Carriage Hardware.

BUCHANAN, CARPENTER & CO., 77 East Lake st.

Cement.

HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 203 E. Monroe st.

Cemeteries.

GRACELAND CO., 176 West Washington st.

Chemical Works.

HUYCK & KNOX, 35 W. Lake st.

Cigars (Wholesale.)

R. W. TANSILL & CO., 517 State st. (temporarily.)

Cloaks and Cloakings.

J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., Michigan av. cor. Jackson.

Clocks.

AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 547 Wabash av.

WATERBURY CLOCK CO., 638 West Lake st.

Clothing (Retail).

C. C. COLLINS (Boys'), 795 Wabash av.

H. H. HUSTED, 372 State st.

HAICH & CO., 192 West Madison st.

HARVEY & RUTH, 122 West Madison st.

WITKOWSKY, formerly DeGraff (boys), 260 W. Mad.

Clothing (Wholesale.)

CLEMENT, MORTON & CO., Mich. av. cor. Adams st.

H. W. KING & CO., 34 and 36 South Canal st.

TUTTLE, THOMPSON & WETMORE, 279 to 283 State.

Clothiers (Wholesale.)

LEOPOLD, KUH & CO., 270 Michigan av.

CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO., Wabash av. & Wash. st.

Cloths, Cassimeres, etc.

BIDDLE & HUNT, 17 South Halsted st.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 527 Wabash av.

Coffee, Tea, Spice, &c.

CROCKER & COOK, 239 South LaSalle st.

PHŒNIX MILLS, 71 to 79 River st.

Commissioner of Deeds.

PHILIP A. HOYNE, Room 3 Congress Hall.

SIMEON W. KING, 178 West Madison-st.

Commission Merchants.

BENNETT & WEBSTER, 11 Board of Trade Building.

G. D. DICKINSON, 237 Michigan av.

DAW, QUIRK & CO., 468 Canal st., Room 1.

FRANCIS & WEBBER, 58 and 60 West Madison st.

C. S. HUTCHINS & CO., 87 West Madison.

MUNN, NORTON & SCOTT, 17 & 19 Cent. Union Blk.

MORSE, WARD & CO., 227 East Washington st.

C. A. MAIR & CO., 231 East Washington st.

GEO. McCHESNEY & CO., (grain) 239 E. Randolph st.

POPE & DAVIS, 43 W. Washington st.

PHILLIPS & CARMICHAEL, 34 and 36 Canal st.

REDMOND & CO., s. side Mich. av., N. of Congress st.

RUMSEY, WILLIAMS & CO., 43 S. Canal st., Room 1.

STILES, GOLDY & McMAHAN, 43 and 47 Market st.

H. STANLEY & SON (Fruit), 594 Mich. av. Lake st.

TREGO, KELLOGG & CO., Room 13 Board of Trade B'd'g.

UNDERWOOD & CO., 75 Market st.

WALLACE & HENDERSON, Central Union Block.

Cordage, Twines, and Duck.

GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market st.

Confectioner.

C. F. GUNTHER, corner State and Twentieth sts.

Confectionery (Wholesale.)

E. E. PAGE & CO., 48 S. Green st.

DAWSON & SHIELDS (Late 17 S. Clark), 33 S. Green.

Cotton and Woolen Manf'rs Supplies.

ENOS BROWN & CO., 38 South Canal st.

Crockery, China, Glassware, &c.

BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD, 70 West Washington.

BURLEY & TYRRELL, 514 State st., Room 8.

F. ... & CO., 666 State st.

F. & EJAEGER, cor Canal & Taylor, office 41 W. Lake.

JOHNSON & ABBEY, 534 South Canal st.

KETCHUM & MARTIN, 201 E Madison st.

S. B. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe st. and Michigan av.

Cutlery and Firearms.

BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 1052 Indiana av.

Cutlery (Wholesale).

RANDALL, HALL & CO., 915 West Lake st.

Coal Dealers.

WALDRON, NIBLOCK & CO., foot of Kingsbury st.

Dentists.

J. B. BELL, 487 Wabash av.

GEO. H. CUSHING, 550 Michigan av.

J. N. CROUSE, 602 Wabash av., bet. 13th and 14th sts.

M. B. CLEVELAND, 307 West Monroe st.

M. S. DEAN, 550 Michigan av., bet. 15th and 16th sts.

ELLIS & HAMILTON, 964 Wabash av.

L. EATON (for. 94 Wash.), Cottage Grove-av., cor. 25th.

E. HONSINGER, office and residence 280 Park-av.

GEO. G. LEWIS, 245 W. Madison (over J. B. Shay's).

J. L. NEWMAN (with O. E. Snyder), 50 W. Madison.

EDMUND NOYES, 209 West Washington-st.

SAMUEL E. NOBLE, 853 Wabash av., cor. 18th.

M. W. SHERWOOD, 479 Wabash av.

E. D. SWAIN, 63 Aberdeen st.

J. F. THOMPSON, 10 North Carpenter st.

Dental Depot.

SAMUEL S. WHITE, 121 Eighteenth st.

Druggists (Retail.)

BLISS & SHARP, corner Wabash and 22d st.

BUCK & RAYNER, 819 State st., corner Sixteenth.

J. PARSONS, 484 Wabash av.

Druggists (Wholesale).

E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal st.

FULLER & FULLER, 22 and 24 Market st.

HURLBUT & EDSALL, 613 State st.

LORD, SMITH & CO., Washington st. near Mich. av.

TOLMAN & KING, 53 West Lake st.

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wab & 18th.

Druggists' Glassware.

STUTTS & OSBORN (New York), 253 Michigan av.

Druggists' Sundries and Notions.

BLISS & TORREY, 25 Market-st.

GILLETT, TITUS & CO., opp. 266 Michigan av.

Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).

BOWEN, HUNT & WINSLOW, 122 and 124 Mich. av.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 329 Mad. st. & 138 22d st.

D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 604 Wabash av.

J. V. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO., cor Congress & State.

RICHARDS, CRUMBAUGH & SHAW, 848 Wab. av.

Dry Goods (Commission).

SHOENFELD BROS. & CO., 376 State st.

Dyers and Scourers.

COOK & McLAIN, 303 State st., and 93 W. Madison st.

AUG. SCHWARZ, 264 W. Madison and 397 & 582 State.

Engravers and Die Sinkers.

S. D. CHILDS JR. & CO., 21 Kinzie cor. Kingsbury st.

A. J. MARKS, 707 Wabash av.

ALEX. PAGE & CO., 72 West Washington st.

Engravers (Wood).

BOND & CHANDLER, 119 W. Washington.

A. MAAS, s. w. cor. Lake and Canal, Room 3.

Engines (Saw and Grist Mills.)

C. & G. COOPER & CO., 10 and 12 West Randolph st.

Farm Wagons.

PETER SCHUTTLER, 94 and 96 S. Clinton st.

Fire Brick.

ROBINSON & SON, 215 E. Madison (old place).

Fish (Wholesale).

E. E. BROMILOW & CO., 339 South Desplaines st.

Foundry.

STAR FOUNDRY & IRONWORKS, 217 219 S. Clinton.

Fruits and Fancy Groceries.

MATTHEW GRAFF & CO., 59 and 61 So. Market-st.

L. A. TALCOTT, 76 East Twelfth st.

Furniture.

A. H. ANDREWS, 119 & 121 Washington st.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 332 Michigan av.

A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal st.

POTTER, KING & CO., 301 Michigan av.

WM. W. STRONG, 353 to 359 W. Randolph st.; branch salesroom cor. Wabash av. and Twenty-second st.

Furniture Manufacture.

BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal st.

Gas Companies.

ILL'S PNEUMATIC GAS CO., 243 & 245 So. Clark st.

Gas Fixtures and Fitting.

GEO. P. COSTIGAN & CO., 305 West Randolph st.

GAS SUNLIGHT APPARATUS DEPOT, 135 29th st.

WM. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st.

N. E. PETERSON, 177 Twenty-second st.

J. J. VINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 229 Mich. av (lake front).

H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 222 Michigan av.

Gents' Furnishing Goods (Wholesale.)

DAMON, TEMPLE & CO., 59 and 61 W. Washington st.

HART BROS., 174 Mich. av., bet. Adams and Jackson.

WM. G. WHITE & CO., 231 Michigan av.

Grocers (Wholesale).

Durand Bros. & Powers, Durand, Powers & Mead, } Now DURAND & POWERS, s.w. cor Canal & W Van Buren.

BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 266 Michigan av.

DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin sts.

C. W. CHURCH & CO., 16 and 19 Peck court.

DAY, ALLEN & CO., cor. Michigan av. and Peck court.

DAY, BOARD & CO., 34 and 36 Michigan av.

JAS. FORSYTH & CO., 154 and 156 W. Lake st.

FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO., opp 261 Mich av.

GRAY BROTHERS, 222 Michigan av.

GRANNIS & FARWELL, 125 Michigan av.

HARMON, MERRIAM & CO., 42 River st.

KNOWLES, CLOYES & CO., 30 to 33 River st.

KOSSEL BROS., 292 and 294 South Canal st.

W. F. McLAUGHLIN, Proprietor of Union Coffee and Spice Mills, 178 State st.

McKINDLEY, GILCHRIST & CO., Monroe cor. Wab.

MEAD & HIGGINS, S. Wash., Washington & Green.

W. J. QUAN & CO., 38 Rive st.

REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, cor. Wash. & Mar.

J. W. STEARNS & SONS, 63 North Desplaines st.

SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 75 South Canal st.

F. H. WILLARD & CO., Office 107 Throop st.

Grocers (Family).

JAMES R. HODGES, 672 State st.

STANTON & CO., cor. Indiana-av. and 22d st.

Grain and Provisions.

D. H. DENTON & CO., 14 Central Union Block.

Gold Pens and Pencils.

AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO., 129 West Washington st.

Grocers (Wholesale and Retail).

P. GILLESPIE, 1055 State, cor. Twenty-second st.

MANDARIN T WAREHOUSE, 32 W. Randolph st.

Gun Powder.

"DU PONT'S" GUN POWDER, 246 Michigan av.

Guns and Sporting Goods.

E. E. EATON, 774 State st.

EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., 132 West Randolph st.

Hardware (Retail.)

H. W. COOLIDGE, 362 West Madison st.

Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale.)

WM. BLAIR & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal st.

SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.

Hardware (Wholesale.)

BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN, 57 West Lake.

HIBBARD & SPENCER, Mich. av., near Randolph.

EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 187 Michigan av.

HUSK & LOCKETT (Builders'), 78 Lake st.

LARABEE & NORTH, 48 W. Lake st.

MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 225 and 227 State st.

Hats, Caps, and Furs (Retail).

BISHOP & BARNES, 460 Wabash av.

BREWSTER (opp. First, Letter & Co.), 20th & State.

MACKENZIE, 75 W. Madison and 652 State st.

THOS. E. MORRIS, 273 West Madison st.

JAMES A. SCOTT, 334 Madison st.

Hats, Caps, and Furs (Wholesale).

KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan av. and Washington st.

KING BROS. & CO., 547 Wabash av.

Hair Goods.

M. GLASSBROOK, 197 22d st. and 291 W. Madison st.

Hair Goods and Jewelry.

P. CAMPBELL, 112 Twenty-second & 319 W. Madison.

Harness, Saddlery, &c.

BOYNTON & NOYES, 229 State st.

Hides, Pelts, and Tallow.

CHANDLER & BOYNTON, 49 South Canal st.

J. JONAS & CO., 246 Michigan av.

Highwines.

KILIAN BROS., 49 South Market st.

Hoisting Machines.

J. W. REEDY, 83 & 85 Illinois st.

Homeopathic Pharmacy.

HALSEY BROS., 794 State st.

Hops and Malt.

HULL, BIDELL & CO., 8 Michigan ave.

Insurance (Fire).

G. W. BARRETT & CO., 353 Wabash and 13 Canal.

JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal st.

NORTH MISSOURI (of Mo.), 111 W. Wash. st.

Insurance (Life).

CHICAGO LIFE, 29 Central Union Block.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, 379 Wabash av.

CHARTER OAK, 463 West Washington st.

ECONOMICAL MUTUAL, 475 Wabash av.

ECLECTIC (AUG. JOHNSON), 479 Wabash av.

JOHN HANCOCK MUTUAL, of Boston, 669 Wab. av.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 151 22d st.

MANHATTAN (T. L. MILLER), 45 Desplaines st.

MUTUAL OF NEW YORK, 153 Washington st.

MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 62 South Canal st.

NATIONAL (Vermont), Room 18, cor LaSalle & Mon.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL, 441 Wabash av.

NEW YORK LIFE, O. P. Curran, 80 West Madison.

PROTECTION LIFE, 209 West Madison st.

REPUBLIC, 334 West Monroe st.

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL, 235 W. Madison.

SECURITY LIFE, 756 Wabash av.

UNION MUTUAL (J. D. Boone, Agent), 346 Wabash.

UNITED STATES (Samuel Revell), 80 W. Washington.

WORLD MUT., of N. Y. (J. A. Closser), 1055 Wabash.

WASHINGTON (H. D. Penfield), 566 Wabash av.

Iron Manufacturers.

THE FORD MANF. CO., cor. Washington and Clinton.

LETZ & CO., Desplaines st., Wayman to Carroll.

Iron, Steels, Nails, &c.

M. GREENEBAUM & CO., 161 West Randolph st.

HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan av., nr Randolph.

HALE, AYER & CO., 74 to 78 Michigan av.

JONES & LAUGHLINS, 190 to 196 South Canal st.

J. M. WILLIAMS & CO. (closing), 45 S. Desplaines st.

Jewelers (Wholesale and Retail).

COGSWELL & CO., 299 West Madison st.

WM. B. CLAPP & BRO., 385 Wabash av.

GILES, 384 Wab. av., 247 W. Madison and 168 22d st.

GLASER, FIFIELD & CO., 205 Michigan av.

C. F. HAPPEL & CO., 270 W. Madison st.

C. A. MORSE, 223 West Madison st.

WM. M. MAYO, cor. Wabash av. and 22d st.

J. B. MAYO & CO., 468 State and 37 W. Madison st.

N. MATSON & CO., 481 Wabash av.

A. H. MILLER, 479 Wabash av.

J. F. NORRIS & CO., 468 Wabash av.

C. D. PEACOCK, 94 W. Madison st.

RODDIN & HAMILTON, 946 State, & 200 W. Madison.

STARK & ALLEN, 362 Wabash av.

WENDELL & HYMAN, 686 Wabash av.

Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).

BROWN & BOHNER, 209 Mich av., near Congress st.

CASE & SAVIN, 16 Congress st.

H. N. WHEELER & CO., 157 W. 12th st., cor. Clinton.

Law Booksellers.

CALLAGHAN & CO., 325 Wabash av.

E. B. MYERS, 1022 Wabash-av.

JAMES COCKROFT & CO., 499 Wabash av.

Lawyers and Adjusters.

I. N. ARNOLD & GEO. I. WATERMAN, 481 Wab av.

FRANCIS ADAMS, 47 Peck court.

ALEXANDER & DEAN, 187 West Madison st.

JOHN C. BARKER, Room 3, 143 West Madison st.

BARKER & WAIT, 45 East Harrison st.

BRAGG & LOMBARD, 921 Wabash av.

ANDREW BROWN, 14 ... Canal, Room 13.

COUDY & CHANDLER, Central Union Block.

CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK, 454 Wabash av.

HOMER COOK, 136 West Monroe st.

CARTER, BECKER & DALE, 230 Wab. av. & 53 Canal.

JAS. R. DOOLITTLE, Jr., 449 Wabash av. after June.

JAS. R. DOOLITTLE, Jr., 77 S. Clark st.

DENT & BLACK, 749 Wabash av.

GEO. C. FRY, 34 South Clinton st., Room 3.

ISRAEL HOLMES, 386 State st., near 18th st.

JOS. B. LEAKE, 18 Nixon B'd'g, cor Monroe & LaSalle.

THOMAS S. McCLELLAND, 43 S. Canal.

MITCHELL & HANNAY, 494 Wabash av.

MOORE & CAULFIELD, n. e. cor State and Madison.

MYERS, SPARLING & APPLETON, 297 Wab. av.

RICABY & JOHNSON, 107 Twenty-second st.

ROUNTREE & McHUGH, N. E. cor. LaSalle & Monroe.

M. W. ROBINSON, 539 Wabash av.

SAWYER & INGALLS, 481 Wabash av.

SIDNEY SMITH, 10 S. SCHUYLER, 863 State st.

SCAMMON, McCAGG & FULLER, 380 Wabash av.

TENNY, McCLELLAN & TENNY, 464 Wabash.

TURNER, BRAWLEY & TURNER, Madison & Canal.

E. & A. VAN BUREN, 194 West Madison st.

HENRY WALLER, 180 West Washington st.

A. N. WATERMAN, 132 West Monroe st.

WILLIAMS & THOMPSON, 534 Wabash av.

WILSON, PERRY & STURGES, 479 Wabash av.

WAITE & CLARKE, Van Buren, bet. Wab. & Mich av.

Leather, Hides, and Tanners' Tools.

C. C. WALLEN & SON, 53 South Canal st.

Leather and Shoe Findings.

P. R. L. HARDENBERGH, 407 West Lake st.

D. MERGENTHEIM & CO., 318 Michigan av.

PAGE BROS. & CO., 34 and 37 South Canal st.

CHRIS. BRISTOL & BAY, 577 and 579 State st.

Liquid Slating School Black Boards, &c.

J. DAVIS WILDER, 273 West Randolph st.

Lime and Cement.

CHI. UNION LIME W'KS, F. E. Spooner, 77 Market.

Lithographing and Printing.

EZRA A. COOK & CO., 23, 25 and 27 N. Clinton st.

C. SHOBER & CO. (prop Chi. Lith. Co.), 78 Jefferson.

Livery and Sale Stables.

M. C. WILBUR, cor. Twenty-third and State sts.

Locksmith and Bell Hanger.

J. F. WOLLENSAK & CO., 157 W. Randolph st.

Lumber.

J. SLADE, with C. Mears & Co., 3 E. Kinzie st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

CHARLES NEALE, 159 Eighteenth st.

Map Publishers.

WARNER & BEERS (Maps), 82 and 84 West Lake st.

Malt.

L. C. HUCK & CO., 124 and Canal sts.

Machinery, Iron and Wood Working.

FRANK DOUGLAS, 35 South Canal st.

C. L. RICE & CO., corner Canal and Harrison sts.

Millinery Goods.

HOPSON & Co., 500 Michigan av.

Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).

D. B. FISK & CO., 57 West Washington st.

GAGE BROS & CO., 561 Indiana av.

KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan av. and Washington st.

MAYHON, DALY & CO., 163 Michigan av.

Mirrors, Mouldings, and Pictures.

JENKINSON & KERTZ, 337 State st.

RICE & THOMPSON, 439 West Madison st.

Newspapers.

TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal st.

WESTERN RURAL, H. N. F. Lewis, 407 W. Mad. st.

Organ Builders.

HENRY PILCHER, cor Washington and Western av.

Oysters and Fish.

F. J. RUTH SQUARE BRAND, 30 to 37 S. Canal st.

A. THOMAS & CO., 36 Hoisted st., near 543 Wab. av.

Oils and Gasoline.

KENLEY & JENKINS, 68 Market st.

Paints.

HEATH & MILLIGAN, 193 West Randolph st.

Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.

ARMSTRONG & CO., 354 State st.

CHASE, HANFORD & CO., 473 South Canal.

JNO. F. WHEALE, 37 W. Randolph st.

Paper Bag Manufacturers.

WHEELER & HINMAN, opp 317 Michigan av.

Paper Dealers.

J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 and 24 North Desplaines st.

BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 344 and 346 Wabash av.

CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 17 South Jefferson st.

HAND & ELSWORTH, 141 West Randolph st.

H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 57 North Jefferson st.

McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 55 West Lake.

NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 87 and 89 West Lake st.

OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 3 E. Randolph st.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades.

J. J. McGRATH, 581 and 583 State.

F. L. RIGBY, 624 State st.

T. G. SHEPHERD, 622 State st.

D. T. WALKER, 966 Wabash av.

Paper Hangings and Bedding.

E. G. L. FAXON & CO., 654 Wabash av.

Paper Collars.

PHILA. COLLAR CO. (C. A. Watson), 896 Wabash av.

Pawnbroker.

A. GOLDSMID, 464 1-2, State st.

LAUNDER'S Loan Office, n. e. cor. Wab-av. & 22d st.

LIPMAN'S Money Loan Office, 614 Mich av nr 18th.

Photographic Artist.

E. L. BRAND, 596 Wabash av.

Physicians and Surgeons.

G. D. BEEBE, 953 Prairie-av. A. G. BEEBE, 64 Park-av.

LYMAN WARE, J. S. SHERMAN, 888 State st.

Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.

J. BAUER, 276 and 614 Michigan av.

ESTY ORGANS (Storey & Camp), 409 W. Randolph.

W. W. KIMBALL, 610 Michigan av.

LYON & HEALY, Wab-av. & 16th st. and 287 W Mad st.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO'S, 681 Wabash av.

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 51 Sixteenth st.

ROOT & CADY, 812 Michigan av.

Pig Iron, Nails and Coal.

A. B. MEEKER & CO., 278 Wabash av.

RHODES & BRADLEY, 66 Market, cor Washington.

Platers in Nickel.

NICKEL PLATING WORKS, 215 and 217 Clinton st.

Plumbers' Supplies.

W. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st.

Printers, Job.

CRANDALL, 6 S. Jefferson st.

P. L. HANSCOM & CO., 238 Madison st.

HAZLITT & REED, 10 North Jefferson st.

HORTON & LEONARD, 10 North Jefferson st.

J. S. THOMPSON, 35 and 37 S. Canal st.

H. WILLSON & CO., 55 West Lake st.

Publishers.

GOODSPEED (Books, Maps & Pictures), 31 S. Carpenter.

Pumps.

W. & B. DOUGLAS, 97 West Madison st., in alley.

C. B. JARVIS, Steam Boiler Feeders, 67 & 69 Canal st.

Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.

S. W. AUSTIN & CO., 52 North Clinton st.

Railway Car Springs and Supplies.

CRERAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan av. foot Adams.

C. L. RICE & CO., cor. Canal and Harrison sts.

VOSE, DINSMORE & CO., 223 Michigan av.

R. R. Ticket Offices and Passenger Depots.

NORTH CHICAGO CITY RY. CO., 489 North Clark.

Raw Furs, Deerskins and Buffalo Robes.

HENRY A. BROMLEY, 7 S. Jefferson, nr. Randolph.

J. & A. BOSKOWITZ, 249 Lake st.

Rags and Metals.

J. B. BUTTERFIELD, cor. Wentworth-av. & 20th st.

Real Estate and Loan.

A. J. AVERELL, 600 Wabash av.

AYRES & HOFF, 541 Wabash av.

HEMAN BALDWIN, 617 Michigan av.

JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal st.

BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted st.

FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan av.

SAMUEL GEHR, 512 Wabash av.

W. M. HITT, 466 Wabash av. & 293 West Randolph.

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington st.

JAMES H. KEELER, 282 S. Halsted st.

N. F. MERRILL & CO., 123 West Washington st.

MEAD & COE, 70 West Madison st., Room 4.

OLINGER & BALLARD, 535 Wabash av.

BOZET & ELLIS, 579 Wabash av.

H. O. STONE, 473 Wabash av.

SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle sts.

SCHRADER BROS., 125 W. Randolph st.

GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 50 East Harrison st.

Roofing Materials.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe.

Restaurants.

THOMAS ANDREWS, 19 Congress, late 155 Dearborn.

Saddlery Hardware.

BRIGHAM & JONES, 14 West Randolph st.

HAYDEN & KAY, 47 West Randolph st.

Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).

DIEBOLD & KIENZLE, 446 State st.

HERRING & CO., cor. Fourteenth st. and Indiana av.

HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO., 3 West Madison st.

MARVIN & CO., 17 South Canal st.

Salt.

HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 203 E. Monroe st.

Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c.

G. H. G. WILLIAMS & CO., 112 North Desplaines st.

Saws (With Inserted or Solid Teeth).

N. W. SPALDING & BROS., 23 and 25 N. Clinton st.

Saw Manufacturers.

BRANCH, CROOKS & CO., 4 Market st. near Lake.

Scales, Trucks, &c.

A. J. FORSYTH & CO., 46 South Desplaines st.

HOWE'S SCALES AND TRUCKS, 12 ... Mich. av.

Sewer Builders and Drain Layers.

CHARLES GLADDING, 35 South Market st.

Seeds and Implements.

JAS. P. FOGG & SON, 115 and 117 Kinzie st.

HOVEY & CO., 17 and 19 East Harrison st.

Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.

BELDING BROS. & CO., Michigan av., cor. Jackson.

Sewing Machines.

AMERICAN BUTTON HOLE, 134 South Halsted st.

"ELEGANT" J. H. LEBOW & CO., 142 West Twelfth st.

ELLIPTIC, 202 West Madison st.

GROVER & BAKER, 76 W. Randolph, cor. Jefferson.

GOLD MEDAL S. M. CO., 289 W. Madison st.

MANHATTAN, 226 Wabash av.

SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 661 Wabash av.

SUPERIOR (J. N. Robinson), 23 South Desplaines st.

THE DAVIS S. M. CO., 32 S. Halsted st.

WHEELER & WILSON (FARRAR & WHEELER), 239 West Madison. Branch Office, 763 State st.

WILLCOX & GIBBS S. M. CO., 279 Wabash av.

Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.

GEO. F. FOSTER, 11 Market st.

GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market st.

Shirts and Men's Furnishing Goods.

WM. H. HARRIS, 73 West Madison st.

WILSON BROS., 321 Wab. av., and 54 W. Washington.

Show Cases.

D. BARCLAY, 781 State st. (old stand).

N. W. SHOW CASE MANUFG., 391 West Lake st.

Shutter Fastener.

FRANCES PATENT, Temporary Depot, 135 29th st.

Silver Plating and Bell Hanging.

D. A. FOOT & SON, 25 S. Canal st.

Steam Fitting.

A. L. WINNE & CO., cor. N. Wells & Michigan sts.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c.

EAGLE WORKS MANF. CO., 40 South Canal st.

Stencils and Stock.

G. H. HANSON, 34 West Madison st.

Stencil Cutters.

D. G. GARRETSON & DEBARRY, 26 W. Madison.

Stoves (Wholesale.)

J. P. RATHBONE & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal st.

S. H. RANSOM & CO., Michigan av and Randolph.

TERRALS, SHIRE & WHITEHEAD, 29 Lake st.

WHITE & BOSSMAN, 146 West Madison st.

Stoves (Retail.)

BENJ. L. CLEAVES, 125 Fifth av.

Soaps (Toilet and Shaving).

PIONEER MANF. CO., 61 and 63 South Canal st.

Stoves and Furnaces.

FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Pier, nr Light House.

A. E. LEAVENWORTH, 214 West Lake st.

Stoves and House-Furnishing Goods.

TILLOTSON & BROS., cor. Jackson & Michigan av.

Tars.

DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal.

H. WILLSON & CO., 55 West Lake st.

Tin Plate and Metals, Tinned and Japanned Ware.

FRANK STURGES & CO., 269 and 271 W. Harrison.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

VERGHO, RUHLING & CO., Mich. av. nr V. Buren.

Tailors.

W. L. BARNUM, 473 Wabash av.

JOHN BEERS, 18 Congress st.

WM. CLINGMAN, cor. Wabash av. and 22d st.

S. F. COMSTOCK, 470 Wabash av.

CHAS. E. GODFREY, 307 Wabash av.

WM. H. GRUBEY, 176 West Washington st.

WM. GRUS & CO., 173 West Washington st.

JOHN R. HALL, 430 Wabash av.

CHAS. E. HYDE & CO., 65 S Halsted.

GEO. F. HAINES & CO., 17 Harmon court.

J. S. McFARLAND, 227 West Madison st.

W. H. REID, Draper and Tailor, 152 Twenty-second.

JOHN STEVENSON, Central Hall, Wab. av. & 22d st.

HENRY TURNER, 114 West Madison st.

R. J. WALSHE, 903 Wabash av.

Transportation.

GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH, 519 State st.

Trunk Manufacturers.

HASKELL & BRO., 576 Wabash and 64 S. Halsted.

CHAS. A. TAYLOR, 131 W. Rand. & 240 W. Madison.

CHAS. T. WILT, 393 Wabash av.

Trusses, Supporters, Elastic Stockings, and Braces.

BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, 18 W. VanBuren.

MARSH & BOWLES, S. E. cor. State and 12th sts.

Tobacco Manufacturers.

HIBBEN & CO., 66 LaSalle st.

Undertaker.

C. H. JORDAN, 56 Curtis, near Madison st.

JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph st.

Vinegar.

MEYER & LANG, 173 N. Halsted, nr. Milwaukee av.

CHAS. G. E. PRUSSING, 331 and 333 Wabash av.

Varnish Manufacturers.

BERRY BROS., (Detroit), Chicago, 243 & 245 S. Clark.

Wines and Liquors (Wholesale).

DeHAVEN & WALES, 44 LaSalle st.

SWAIN, BARNARD & CO., 36 and 38 Jackson st.

WOLF & MICHAEL, 11 and 13 W. Madison.

Wire Cloths and Nettings.

CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., 175 East Randolph st.

Wood and Willow Ware (Wholesale).

WARNER, MARSTON & FELIX, Mich av. & Jackson.

VOLLOR, DAVIS & CO., 45 and 47 South Canal st.

Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.

NORTHWESTERN MANUF'G CO., 19 N. Jefferson.

Window Glass.

PAGE & SPRAGUE, 306 and 308 Wabash av.

Zephyr, Yarns, and Hosiery.

BURKITT & SUTTON, 253 W. Madison st.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Mich. Central & Great Western Railway.

Arrival and Departure of trains. Depot—Foot of Lake st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	5:00 a m	* 8:30 p m
Day Express	8:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	3:45 p m	* 9:40 a m
Atlantic Express (daily), via Air Line	5:15 p m	* 7:30 a m
Night Express	9:00 p m	*10:30 a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.

Mail	5:00 a m	* 8:00 p m
Night Express	9:00 p m	10:30 a m

FOR MUSKEGON, GRAND RAPIDS, ETC.

Mail	5:00 a m	* 8:00 p m
Night Express	9:00 p m	10:30 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	3:45 p m	9:40 a m

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Illinois Central.

On and after Nov. 12, 1871, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave and arrive at Depot, foot of Twenty-second-st., as follows:

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	8:20 a m	* 8:30 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	7:00 p m	* 7:30 a m
Cairo Mail	8:20 a m	* 8:30 p m
Cairo Express	7:00 p m	* 7:30 a m
Springfield Express	8:20 a m	* 8:30 p m
Keokuk Passenger	7:00 p m	* 7:30 a m
Gilman Passenger	4:00 p m	* 9:30 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	6:30 a m	* 7:45 a m
do do do	8:30 a m	* 8:45 a m
do do do	12:10 p m	* 1:45 p m
do do do	3:30 p m	* 5:00 p m
do do do	5:10 p m	* 6:30 p m
do do do	6:10 p m	* 7:45 p m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

DEPOT—Corner Harrison and Sherman sts. TICKET OFFICE—83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Express	*10:00 a m	4:15 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:30 a m
Night Express	10:00 p m	* 7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	10:00 p m	* 7:00 a m

An elegant parlor sleeping car is attached to the 10 a. m. train running through to Council Bluffs and Omaha.

Chicago and Alton Railroad—Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line and Louisiana, Mo., New Short Route between Chicago and Kansas City.

UNION DEPOT—West Side, near Madison-st bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex., via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon & Washington Ex. (Western Division)	*9:15 a m	*4:30 p m
Joliet Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*9:40 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex. via Main Line	‡9:00 p m	*8:30 p m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Ex. via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	†9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m

*Except Sunday. †On Sunday runs to Springfield only. ‡Except Saturday. §Daily. ‖Except Monday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

DEPOT—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	5:40 a m	8:00 p m
Special New York Express	9:00 a m	6:30 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	9:00 p m	6:30 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Office in Briggs House, cor. Canal and Madison-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st. All trains stop at Aurora-av. Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a m	* 4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:45 a m	* 3:20 p m
Forreston Passenger	* 3:00 p m	*12:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:45 p m	* 9:20 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p m	* 9:40 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	* 8:55 a m
Pacific Night Express	‡ 9:00 p m	* 6:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 a m	* 7:30 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a m	* 2:30 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 4:15 p m	* 5:30 p m
Riverside and Hinsdale	* 6:35 p m	* 9:00 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. No change of cars between Chicago and Rock Island.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

MILWAUKEE DEPOT—Corner Canal and Kinzie streets, West Side. Freight Offices at C., D. & V. R. Co.'s office, corner Halsted and Carroll streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Express	7:00 a m	3:20 p m
Momence Accommodation	3:55 p m	9:30 a m

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	*8:00 a m	*4:45 p m
Pacific fast line	*10:45 a m	*3:15 p m
Pacific night express	†10:45 p m	*6:30 a m
Fort Dodge and Dubuque express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Sioux City and Dubuque ex.	*9:00 p m	7:15 a m
Milwaukee mail	*8:00 a m	*10:15 a m
Milwaukee express	*9:45 a m	*4:00 p m
Milwaukee passenger	*5:00 p m	*7:40 p m
Milwaukee passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:00 a m
Green Bay express	*9:30 a m	*7:15 p m
Green Bay	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

*Sunday excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, & Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	9:00 a m	7:00 p m
Pacific Express	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Fast Line	9:00 p m	6:30 a m
Mail	5:50 a m	8:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	3:45 p m	9:10 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Mondays excepted. ‡Daily. §Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN,

Has for the last twelve years, in Chicago, gained a reputation above all others in curing NERVOUS, CHRONIC, and SPECIAL DISEASES. Send for his circulars. Rooms separate—you see only the doctor. Consultation free. OFFICE, 464 SOUTH STATE-ST., formerly 179 South Clark-st.

Dr. E. A. Bassett,

259 State-st., Chicago, a graduate of the University of Philadelphia, is admitted by the profession, press, and public to be the most thoroughly qualified, skillful and successful physician in the treatment of the diseases of his specialty—Nervous, Chronic, and special diseases. Those living at a distance treated by letter. Send for medical treatise. Consultation free.

Dr. A. G. Olin,

The longest engaged and most successful physician in the West in all Chronic and Special Diseases (formerly 102 Washington-st.), is now confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, at 565 State-st., Chicago, Ill. Send stamp for circular. Separate rooms.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! DR. J. KEAN,

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DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of Brownson, Hayden & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims due to and from said firm will be settled by Brownson Bros. & Co., who are alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm of Brownson, Hayden & Co.

January 18, 1872.

BROWNSON, BROS. & CO.,

Successors to Brownson, Hayden & Co., manufacturers of

NECK WEAR.

Sole Western agents for Gray's Molded Collars and Cuffs, and Burlock's Diamond Shirts.

793 WABASH-AV.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of QUINN, SWIFT & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, JOSEPH B. QUINN retiring from said firm. DAVID F. KENLY and GEORGE R. JENKINS are alone authorized to collect the debts due said firm, and to sign the firm name in liquidation. All debts owing by said firm are assumed by said Kenly & Jenkins.

(Signed) JOSEPH B. QUINN, DAVID F. KENLY, GEORGE R. JENKINS.

The Wholesale Flour and Commission Business will be continued as heretofore, at the old stand, 34 North Canal-st., under the firm name of C. F. SWIFT & CO.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1872.

THE GRAND JURY'S REPORT.

The Grand Jury of the Criminal Court has made its final report and been discharged. The report, which we print, states that the jury has failed to indict either the ringleaders or the active participants in the disgraceful riot of Monday week, whereby the Common Council of Chicago was driven from its chamber, a Sergeant of the police force badly wounded, and considerable damage done to the City Hall. We infer from the report that the jury was unable to identify the ringleaders of the mob sufficiently with any of the acts of downright violence to find a bill against them, and thought it hardly worth while to haul over the coals the poor benighted fellows who threw the brickbats, when the more knowing, and hence more guilty ones, who incited them to riot, went scot free.

As to the additional cases of alleged bribery of Aldermen, which are understood to have been before the Grand Jury, that body reports that, "From evidence elicited, we are satisfied that there exist grave and serious cases of bribery, which we have been unable to expose by indictments, for the reason that necessary and material witnesses have persistently evaded subpœnas issued by us, by placing themselves beyond the limits of the State." At the same time, the State's Attorney promises to exercise the utmost vigilance to bring the fugitives before the Grand Jury of the next term, and ring out of them the testimony which they are so loth to impart. We trust that this promise will be speedily verified. While it is true that the Courts have already before them all the cases of official malfeasance which they can conveniently try this month, it is also true that some of the most flagitious cases are still left unindicted. Of these, the gas-swindle and bribery is, perhaps, the principal, and involves in criminal acts, if the witnesses can be found and made to testify, many Aldermen and citizens who have hitherto carried their heads much higher than should be allowed parties to such transactions. Concerning these and other cases, new and scandalous developments are being made almost daily. Hence, the people will look to the State's Attorney, to the next Grand Jury, and to all officers of the law whose duty it is to aid them, for energetic action in preparation for what is to come. Above all, let the skulking witnesses to the Gas Company's $40,000 transaction be diligently dogged. If they choose to remain exiles during this investigation, they had better be persuaded to remain permanent exiles, as the very best reparation they can now make the public.

REMOVAL OF THE TAX ON BUILDING MATERIALS.

The passage by the Senate of the act allowing a drawback of duties on building materials imported for use in the burned district of Chicago, will have a controlling effect upon the prices of those articles in this market. As a general thing, the effect will be to reduce prices to the extent of the duty, which is calculated on the price in the foreign port and all charges thereon up to the time of arrival at the American port, and is payable in gold. We give a list of the leading articles, with the rates of duty, in gold:

Articles.	Specific tax.	Percentage ad valorem.
Asphaltum..........		25
Brass..........		15
Brass manufactures...		35
Bricks and tiles..........		20
Encaustic tiles for floors..........		35
Cement..........		20
Clay, fire..........	$5.00 per ton.	52½
Copper, plates, bars, &c..........	05 per lb.	33⅓
Rolled plates, sheets, pipes, and felt for roofing..........		20
Glass, com. window, under 10x15..........	01½ per lb.	49
over 10x15..........	02	57
over 16x24..........	02½	63
over 24x30..........	03	52
Crown, polished, under 10x15..........	02½ per sq ft.	60½
over 10x15..........	04	11½
over 16x24..........	06	18½
over 24x30..........	20	49
Cast polished plate, under 10x15..........	03	41
over 24x30..........	35	48
over 24x60..........	60	80
Gypsum..........		20
Iron, pig..........	$7.00 ₩ ton.	41
Bar..........	01 @01½ ₩ lb.	60
Sheet..........	01½ @03	33 @60
Wrought hinges..........	02½	62
Cut nails and spikes..........	01½	82
Screws, for wood..........	08	68
Wrought, steam, gas, and water tubes..........	03½	55
Cast butts and hinges	01½	58
Cast-iron pipes, &c...	01½	67
Manufactured iron...		35
Steel, manufactures of..........		45
Lead, in pipes and sheets..........	02½	56½
Marble, granite, and rough..........		72
Sawed, dressed, or polished slabs, &c..........		1.11 @1.48
Oil, linseed..........	30 ₩ gal.	45
Paints—White lead....	03 ₩ lb.	51½
Whiting and Paris white..........	01	2.11
Putty..........	01½	70
Paper hangings..........		35
Slate, roofing..........		35
Tin..........		25
Varnish..........		40 @ 57
Lumber of all kinds..		20
Zinc, spelter, &c..........	02½ ₩ lb.	42

It does not follow that we are to purchase all of these articles we may need from foreign countries; but, as we can get them at the prices ruling in Toronto, Montreal, Liverpool, or elsewhere, that fact must necessarily regulate prices here. The impression that there will be complications and difficulties in the execution of this law is not well founded. A precisely similar law was passed in the case of Portland, and the regulations then adopted by the Treasury Department, under which the law was executed, can, we suppose, be renewed, so far as they may be just, in the case of Chicago. The people of Chicago, by making an estimate of how much of each of these several articles will be needed to rebuild the burned district, and deducting from their cost a sum equal to the percentage of tax, will be able to appreciate the extent of this exemption, and yet have the consolation of knowing that the Government will lose very little revenue.

THE MILITARY OCCUPATION OF CHICAGO.

We trust that we shall not be considered unpatriotic, from a State-Rights point of view, and not wanting in respect for the sovereign State of Illinois, if we confess that we are getting weary of this everlasting military-occupation hobby which members of our Legislature have been riding so hard ever since last October, in all possible directions and in all possible ways,—some contenting themselves with a single horse, and others trying to straddle several at once, and still others riding on their heads. As nothing of any practical value can arise from the discussion, even if it should last until doomsday, and as the Governor's militia and Sheridan's regulars will probably keep on in their warlike occupation, whatever the majority or the minority may report, we submit that it is about time this amusement ended, and the Legislature gave its undivided attention to matters of practical importance.

The majority has had its long say and the minority its short say. Resolutions have been offered *pro* and *con*. Every one who has had anything to say, it is to be hoped, has said it. The warlike Haines has brandished the tomahawk long enough and fiercely enough to have slain every one of Sheridan's boys who helped us out of our trouble, and it is high time he was appeased. The resolutions of Mr. King cover the whole ground, and in adopting them the Legislature can lift itself out of its troubles by its own boot-straps. They censure every one who ought to be censured, and they praise every one who ought to praised, and they make nobody unhappy. Mr. King is a Metternich in diplomacy and a Talleyrand in language, and, by the skilful use of both these qualities, has poured abundant oil on the troubled waters. We hope, therefore, that we have now reached the end. The Governor ought to be satisfied, for he is vindicated and thanked. Sheridan will be satisfied, whatever may be the determination of the Legislature. The cadets from Champaign ought to be satisfied, for they have been thanked for their arduous campaign; and we presume the regulars don't care whether they are thanked or not. Everybody being thanked and vindicated, we cannot see why everybody cannot be happy, dismount from his hobby, and tie him up in his stall, where he ought to have been long ago. In the meantime, let us have peace; and, when we have another fire, the Governor can depend upon it, we shall send for him and the militia, and without him we shall refuse to be saved by anybody. He has done us many a good turn, and we are not likely soon to forget it. It is time the Legislature dropped this business, and attended to more serious things.

MANISTEE, PESHTIGO, ETC.

Congress has done admirably well, in passing the bill for the relief of Chicago, by allowing drawbacks on building materials imported for use in the burnt district, and will receive the hearty gratitude of those upon whom is imposed the labor of rebuilding the city. One good turn, however, deserves another. Having cheapened prices for us, it is simple justice that those in like circumstances with us should have prices cheapened for them. Manistee, Holland, and Saginaw, in Michigan, and Peshtigo, Menominee, and Pensaukee, in Wisconsin, have suffered as much, if not more, by fire, proportionately, than we. We are opposed to discrimination against these places, and in reply to the Michigan papers, which, of late, have been accusing Chicago of hostility to the lumbering interests, we have only to say that we are not only desirous of help for ourselves, but also of help for our burnt out Michigan neighbors, and that we hope they will be able to rehabilitate themselves by the same legislation which has been brought to bear in our own case. We are willing to go further than this, and allow every man who loses his house or place of business the opportunity to rebuild just as cheaply as possible by virtue of this same remission of duties. The Government ought not to obtain revenue from *misfortunes*; still less ought private individuals to obtain bounties from the misfortunes of others. We want the benefits of the remission of duties to be conferred wherever the circumstances are similar; and to this end we urge upon our Representatives in Congress to press the passage of a bill, similar to the Chicago Relief bill, in favor of the burnt towns in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. They have equal, some of them greater, claims than we, to this plain act of justice; and, when such a bill is introduced, we shall expect Senators Chandler, Ferry, and Carpenter, all of whom are well acquainted with lumber and iron interests in their respective States, will urge its passage with their well-known ability. The passage of the Chicago bill does not stand in the way of another bill at all. Let either of these gentlemen offer such a bill, and there is little doubt that they will have the hearty co-operation of the entire Illinois delegation, and the moral sympathy of Chicago. We hope that the Michigan and Wisconsin press, as well as the respective delegations in Congress, understand that we are strongly in favor of giving their sufferers just the same opportunity to recover that has been given to ourselves. And, as we would have the benefits of such a bill applied to them, we would just as cheerfully let sufferers everywhere have the privilege of buying where they can buy the cheapest.

REPUBLICANS OF CONNECTICUT.

The Republican State Convention of Connecticut was held on Wednesday, and nominated for re-election Governor Jewell and the other present State officers. The Convention also adopted a platform of the most commendable character. It declares for honesty and economy in all political affairs; demands a reduction of taxes; favors a tariff for revenue only, a perfected system of National Banks, and the preservation of the public lands for actual settlers.

The same Convention appointed delegates to the Republican National Convention. The action of the Convention in this respect is worthy of general imitation. It declined to give any instructions to the delegates; it selected as representatives in the National Convention men of high personal and political standing, and not office-holders, and left these gentlemen free to vote for such candidates for President and Vice President as may then be considered the best and most available.

The Republicans of Connecticut have thus set an excellent example to the Republicans of other States. Instructing delegates to vote for particular persons is not generally a wise proceeding. If men are fit to be appointed delegates at all, they should be left free, particularly when they are appointed a long time in advance of the sitting of the Convention. They ought to be entrusted with the discretion to vote as the circumstances of the time may require.

BUTLER MOUNTED AGAIN.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, has had the felicity of appearing before the House of Representatives as the spokesman of 35,000 women. At all events, he unrolled a paper before that body, on Wednesday, purporting to be signed by 35,000 American women, praying for a declaratory act doing away with so much of the Constitution as now stands in the way of female suffrage. It is reported that Mr. Butler executed this feat with great unction, and "to the great amusement of the members." He also assured his hearers that, "As sure as the sun rolled on its course, the right asked for by this petition would be accorded to the women-citizens of the United States."

It is further reported that Butler was interviewed in the room of the Judiciary Committee by Doctor Mary Walker and others of her persuasion, and there formally invested with the badge of championship of their order. "Go on," they said; "we look to you to lead our forces to battle." They girded on his armor, enveloped him in the snowy folds of the mammoth petition, and, like the ladies of chivalry girding their knights for the conflict, they sent their champion forth to do battle in their behalf.

We are glad to hear that the gallant Ben. has been fitted out with a new hobby. All his old ones seem to have broken down under his weight, and left him scarcely more conspicuous in the House than the last initiated member from Arkansas. Outside of Congress, in the popular arena, his unhorsed condition has become equally obvious. The Greenbacks hobby—that which he mounted most hopefully—failed him long ago. Springing with scarcely less *elan* upon the Ku-Klux hobby, he found at last that, while he had been gaily rocking away upon that, popular opinion had swept past him in its forward march. He mounted the Labor hobby, only to find himself jostled off by Phillips and other more reckless riders. His proposition to be elected Governor of Massachusetts, and run the Executive Department of that State on an entirely new plan, without the aid of a Legislature or any Administrative Boards, did not take well, and he was quickly down from that hobby, with not a few bruises gained by the adventure. Emulous of the fabled Arion upon his dolphin, Butler next adopted Cod and Mackerel as his hobby, and attempted to charge upon Congress in behalf of the Gloucester fishermen and against the enforcement of the fishery clause of the Treaty of Washington. Others were there ahead of Ben., however; the steed proved too slippery, and the waves too rough; and the gallant rider found himself floundering like a porpoise in the brine.

From this situation he has been rescued by those Grace Darlings, the advance-guard of the Woodhull suffrage movement. They have wrung out his luxuriant locks, dried his dripping clothing, and chafed his chilled limbs into grateful rubescence. Not only this; they have invested those limbs with the greaves and gussets, and given into his hands the sword and shield, of their true knight, in order that he may smite, hip and thigh, the enemies of their cause.

All this is both cheering and exciting. The cause can hardly fail to prove a congenial one for Sir Benjamin. He believes in its ultimate triumph,—else we should not find him enlisting under the calico banner at all. He will, moreover, wage its warfare with keen relish, for, in addition to the inspiring sex of his vassals, there is no labor so congenial to Sir Benjamin as the battering down of a Constitutional prohibition. His motto, like that of Mistress Woodhull herself, is, that "Some things can be done as well as others;" in other words, that there is nothing so illegal but that ingenuity may find a way to make it seem legal. He is, therefore, in favor of an act declaring that the Constitution is black where it has always seemed white; that, if the people won't vote for the Woodhullocracy, they shall be made to accept it without voting for it. He proposes to lead his cohorts into the new inheritance which some of them have spied out, and to lead them in at the back door. For such an expedition nobody is better adapted than Butler.

There is only one drawback to the pleasant prospect which Ben. now has before him; and this is—not the concurrent decisions of half a dozen sound Courts (to which was added, yesterday, that of the Senate Judiciary Committee), to the effect that the Woodhullites have no shadow of a cause; Butler does not care for these; but there is danger that the divisions in their own ranks will defeat the campaign of the Amazons. It is related that, even during the solemn ceremony of investing Sir Benjamin with his warrant and weapons, two women of the Committee had a scramble for the possession of the Great Petition, which came near being sent into innumerable fragments, and thus the grand dramatic effect of Butler's flirting it down the aisle of the Hall of Representatives destroyed altogether. If the rival factions, whose name is legion, had been more fully represented, there is no telling what would have become of the poor petition. It is plain that the doughty commander of the Woodhull Phalanx must proceed at once to exert his acknowledged military skill, and infuse better discipline into his army.

THE LATEST FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Carter faction of the Louisiana Legislature are rejoicing over the indictment of Warmoth's Lieutenant Governor, Pinchbeck, for attempted homicide, and are freely charging all the rest of the crimes in the Decalogue against the Governor himself. These little ebullitions of spirit are esteemed rather essential to the piquancy of legislative proceedings in the Sunny South under the present *regime*. But it is not in Louisiana, after all, that they bubble up most actively and hotly. South Carolina will, like her own coat of arms, bear the palm in that respect.

In the Palmetto State, the moral character of the Governor has been undergoing discussion in the Legislature, and the debate was very spicy. The Governor, Scott, recently issued a long special message, in which he threw stones in a way to make one infer, at least, that His Excellency does not live in a glass-house himself. Several of these missiles were hurled at C. C. Bowen, the *quasi* Congressman, who is putting in the interval between his abridged term in the Penitentiary and his expected admission to a seat in Congress by getting himself elected to the Senate of South Carolina, and "going for" Governor Scott in a promiscuous way. Smarting under some of Bowen's charges of pecuniary malfeasance, Scott freely denounced, in his message, the "moral nakedness," as he termed it, of the many-wived Bowen. It appears that Bowen is jealous of his reputation, though it would certainly seem as if he ought to be well toughened by this time; and, as Bowen couldn't prove himself a virtuous man, he set out to prove Scott a greater rascal than himself.

It must be confessed that Bowen has in this laudable endeavor, achieved a decided success. At least it will count as such until Scott is heard from again. Alluding to the charges made by Scott against himself, Bowen asks, rather saucily:

> If I am a rogue, as the Governor says in his message, why was he so anxious at the beginning of the session that I should come and dine with him? Why did he send after me day after day? Did he not know all about me that he knows now? If I am all that he makes me out to be in his message, why did he send a friend to me to bring me to his house, and while I was there why did he offer to give me all his support if I should run for Governor of the State? He voluntarily made me a proposition to support me for Governor. He was willing, as bad as I am, to assist in foisting me upon the afflicted people of the State. This shows clearly that, if I would have helped him to cover up his swindles, I could have stepped into his place.

Mr. Bowen then designates His Excellency a liar and a thief, and produces an *ex-parte* statement to prove him so. He then proceeds to charge the Governor with a very shocking degree of lewdness and concupiscence, backing up his charges with specifications and details not to be mentioned before select society (and it will be borne in mind that the South Carolina Legislature is not very select society). Being interrupted with a point of order by a colored member named Byas (the same who has since been shot in an attempt to cowhide a newspaper correspondent), Bowen remarked that he was "not to be bullied by a man whose vote could be bought for $5." Mr. Byas, who also seems unwarrantably sensitive, took umbrage at this attempt to depreciate his vote, and the following dialogue ensued:

> Byas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of privilege. The gentleman says my vote can be bought for $5.
>
> The Speaker. The gentleman is mistaken. How does the member from Orangeburg know that the gentleman from Charleston refers to him? He has not said so.
>
> Byas. I desire to ask the gentleman if he refers to me.
>
> Bowen. If you will ask that question outside of this House, I will answer it. As I was going on to say, that woman came down to Charleston. Etc., etc.

All which presents a rather unpleasant picture, not only of the possible weaknesses of South Carolina Governors, but of the primitive state of parliamentary usage in South Carolina Legislatures. If the Governor of that fine old State is such a depraved wretch as is represented in this speech, there is only one consolation to be got out of the situation, as we look at it. That is, that he has such a high-toned and virtuous legislator as Bowen to watch him.

NEW YORK CANAL FRAUDS.

The New York *Times*, having finished up city frauds, has now turned its attention to frauds outside the city, and unearths at the very outset a phase in the management of the State canals which bears every evidence of fraud on its very face. The corruption in this management has grown out of a law, which was passed two years ago, which confers jurisdiction upon the Canal Appraisers to hear and determine claims against the State, by any and all persons and corporations, for damages alleged to have been sustained by them from the canals and their management. Another section provides that "Claims for damages which shall have accrued more than one year prior to the passage of this act shall be filed within one year from the date hereof." Under the operation of this law, the Appraisers have all the power of a Supreme Court of law. They sit all the year round, hold their meetings anywhere and everywhere, and without public notice. Ancient canal claims, long ago buried, have been resurrected and pushed through to appraisal by certain practitioners who were able to secure the favor of the Board, and thus make a specialty of the business. It is stated that the amount of claims filed under the one-year limitation has been swollen to the enormous sum of nine millions of dollars, and that, in addition, the amount filed under the provision for constantly-accruing damages already aggregates several million dollars more. The law appears to be simply a cunningly-devised scheme for breaking into the Canal Fund, for corrupting State officials, and enriching those who were in the secret of the law when it was first designed. As long as it stands upon the statute-books, there is no way of avoiding its nefarious use, as it gives to the Appraisers absolute power, and it is becoming a question of extreme importance where the money is to come from to satisfy these cormorants, and how long the Canal Fund itself can last under such a pressure, as the revenues of the canal can no longer be depended upon, owing to mismanagement. The people of the State must foot the bills by heavy taxation, unless the Legislature releases them by a repeal of the law. What with the impositions of the Custom House management, the corruptions of municipal politics, and this latest development of a canal fraud which is bleeding the State of millions annually to enrich two or three men and the Ring lawyers flocking about them, the people of that State are likely to have a long job before them ere they get out of the hands of the Philistines. The downfall of Tweed seems only to be the beginning of the end.

Mr. Adolphus Theodore Wagner, of Boston, has invented, according to the *Mechanical Advocate*, quite a remarkable machine. It is called a "Psycograph," and its object is to indicate a person's thoughts. The apparatus consists of a combination of rods, at one end of which is a movable pointer, and at the other a flat disk for the operator's hand. Under the pointer is an alphabet, and the whole machine is isolated by resting on glass. All that is needed is nervous electricity. If a person possessing this puts his hand on the disk, the pointer will at once spell upon the alphabet what is passing in the operator's mind. The duties to which this invention may be put are numberless. Suspicious men would craftily place the treacherous disk under their friends' hands, and so have an excellent opportunity to see themselves as others see them. The apparatus applied to the pulpit would greatly shorten the average sermon, by giving only the thought in it. But it is in Congress that its beneficial effects would be most apparent. Let a gigantic alphabet be placed in full view of the members, in each House. When any one means to speak, the "combination of rods" can be switched around, and from his seat he can at the same time electrify the pointer and the Senators or Representatives, as the case may be. To be sure, there might be unpleasant revelations if the apparatus is independent of the operator's will, and represents not what he wishes to have people consider he thinks, but what he really does think. Imagine, for instance, the pitiable condition of Mr. Snapp, intent upon placing on record his opposition to Civil Service reform on high moral grounds, when the pointer spells out on the alphabet: "I got my election by promising offices; if this reform keeps me from fulfilling my promises, I can't be re-elected. I *must* oppose it." We fear that there would be too many cases of this kind to ever make the "Psycograph" popular in Congress. That body holds many believers in Talleyrand's maxim: "Language is useful to conceal thought." Some of them follow it out so implicitly that they manage to conceal all thoughts whatever, and there are few men anywhere who would care to exhibit true mental photographs untouched by an artistic hand.

Maine has always been remarkably free from the corruptions of railroad control. The railway system of the State is by no means insignificant; but its endeavors to sway the powers that be have hitherto met with decided rebuffs. A great effort is, however, to be made at the next session of the Legislature. As the European & North American Railroad nears completion, it has become of great importance to monopolize its business. The principal roads forming the trunk line across the State from west to east are the Portland & Kennebec, running from Portland up the Kennebec River to Skowhegan, 100 miles; the Maine Central, running from Portland to Bangor, by way of Lewiston, crossing the Portland & Kennebec Road and the Kennebec River at Fairfield, 127 miles; and the European & North American Road, from Bangor to St. John, N. B., 114 miles, to the New Brunswick line. The first two of these three have long been rivals, and their competition has been of great value to the country through which they pass. In 1870, a grand consolidation scheme was devised, by which an unbroken line from Boston to St. John was to be brought under one management. To do this, it was essential that the Portland & Kennebec and the Maine Central should first be consolidated, and the Legislature of 1870 was appealed to for the requisite authority. The appeal resulted in the chartering of a new road along the coast; and, of this, 50 miles have already been built. The consolidation plan was not, however, abandoned. The broad gauge of the Maine Central was made uniform with the narrow gauge of its whilom rival, and through trains have since been run on the latter to Fairfield, and thence on the former to Bangor. Having thus deliberately done what they had just been forbidden to do, the two roads now demand an act to legalize their violation of law. If this is granted, one of the railroads between Boston and Portland and the European & North American Railway are to enter the combination, and so add Maine to the "Railroad States." Pennsylvania, and New York, and New Jersey are such flagrant warnings that it can scarcely be doubted that, in the future as in the past, Maine will repel all such advances, and control, instead of being controlled by, her railways.

The most significant ruin which a corrupt politician can contemplate at present is Tammany Hall. The light of other days has gone clean out. The Sachems, who once made all the country ring with their war-cry, and periodically arrayed themselves in all the gorgeousness of paint and feathers to hunt for the spoils, have disappeared from view, having been turned out to die, in the true Indian style. The Ring, which once enclosed within its circle houses, lands, Legislatures, Courts, railroads, and other plunder of miscellaneous sort, has broken, and the stealings of years have been disgorged. A Legislature, against which Tammany for once is powerless, has called upon it to make a showing of its finances, and to give an account of its operations for the past four years. The treasury of Tammany, which heretofore has rained a golden shower into the laps of its followers, now shows a beggarly account of thirty-six dollars. The Wigwam itself, once decked with rich and rare spoils, is desolate, its walls bare, its furniture broken up, its bronzes shattered, its great chandeliers stolen. Every man's hand is against it, and its own supporters have tumbled down its columns, involving themselves and the fabric in a common and complete ruin. Those who escaped from immediate death in the fall are in the clutch of Justice, awaiting her slow but sure decisions.

Poor old Tammany points a moral for corrupt politicians everywhere. The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small. Politicians practising corruption, or those tempted to do so, would do well to give heed to the eloquent sermons which the broken stones of Tammany preach. Tammany and Tweed give out as clear a light to the young politician, showing the dangers in his path, as Erie and Fisk to the young merchant. It is the old, old story over again, that honesty is the best policy—in politics as well as in business.

Some days ago, the cable flashed the news that M. Thiers, at the request of Bismarck, had forbidden M. Gambetta to continue his speeches in the South of France. From the reports of these speeches which have since reached us, it would seem that Thiers must have acted on his own volition, and suppressed Gambetta for the same reason that he has suppressed so many journals,—for "speaking disrespectfully of the Government." The ex-Dictator has certainly been bold in his remarks. At Toulon he said, "We desire not an experiment at a Republic, not a Monarchy in disguise, not promises or quibbles, but the Republic at once." He was still more explicit when he said:

> The Assembly has sworn that Paris should no longer be the head of France, and to consign to oblivion all our history, our glories, and our triumphs. It is now no longer a question only of fighting against the odious *regime* which fell in the mud of Sedan, and which you were the first in France to reject; it is a question of fighting against the coalitions of monarchical parties in that Assembly, which will not understand either the nature or the extent of its mission. It is requisite that your chosen representative—he who shall possess your confidence—should join with us in demanding the dissolution of that Assembly, whose reason of existence is daily expiring; which, born of a surprise, takes no heed of the warnings or manifestations of the people's sovereignty.

The fall of the Assembly would be the fall of M. Thiers, and, probably, *vice versa*. He is the keystone of the arch. His reinstatement as head of affairs by such an overwhelming vote shows that the Assembly appreciates this. It must be a bitter pill for Gambetta to swallow. Meanwhile, the other advices from France are favorable. The Education Bill is rapidly gaining ground; the spirit of faction is comparatively quiescent; business is reviving; one or two plausible schemes for paying the German indemnity have been devised; and the frantic zeal for developing France for the sake of future harm to Germany seems to be fast yielding to a steady resolve to develop all her resources for the sake of future good to herself.

On the 19th of January, Savannah celebrated the memory of General Robert E. Lee. The celebration was noteworthy in this: that the speeches of the day, delivered by ex-Confederates, while indulging, of course, in rather extravagant laudations of the dead soldier, contained nothing which would be apt to tear open the imperfectly-healed wounds of the war. No orator sought to make General Lee's military fame brighter by darkening the deeds of his antagonists; there were no appeals, like those of last year, to "revenge, sooner or later, the heroic death;" and the Lost Cause was suffered to lie in its oblivion. It is a good sign for the future when an anniversary like this can be observed in such a way.

PERSONAL.

A son of the late Anson Burlingame holds a position on the editorial staff of the New York *Tribune*.

—John A. Andrew used to confess his indebtedness to newspaper-work for clearness of expression and celerity of composition.

—William Rapp, of the Baltimore *Wecker*, has retired from that journal, to become one of the editors of the *Illinois Staats Zeitung*.

—New Orleans will be favored this winter by the presence of two distinguished American poets, William Cullen Bryant and Joaquin Miller.

—Captain W. H. Jordan, who recently died in Bucksport, Me., was engaged with the Hon. John E. Gowen in raising the Russian fleet sunk at Sebastopol.

—The Hon. W. H. Seward writes to a friend at L'Anse that, if he gets through the winter all right, he will spend next summer prancing between the Iron City and Portage Lake.

—James C. McGrew and five other residents of Jefferson County, O., have purchased the tract of land near Columbus known as Camp Chase and will endeavor to found therein a Quaker colony.

—Oliver Dyer, in a sketch of the life of Colonel Fisk, says that, as a Christian, he would have been a favorite in the church, and that "his executive ability would have come into grand and beneficent play in running a revival."

—Mr. and Mrs. Gifford, of Jersey City, gave a unique entertainment last week, on the occasion of the 21st birthday of their eldest son. George was the recipient of a gold watch from his mother, and a check for $10,000 from his father.

—Most of the tobacco chewers in Kentucky masticate the "Old Commonwealth" natural leaf, twisted into hunks a foot long and free from honey, liquorice juice, or other modern admixtures.

—The first marriage of the Virginia Legislative session has taken place. The subject is Mr. J. B. Stovall, Delegate from Halifax, who has married Miss Hurt, of Richmond. Mr. Stovall is remarkable for being the smallest man in the House.

—The Longworth heirs offer to give up their reversionary rights to the site of the Cincinnati Observatory, that the land may be sold and the proceeds may be used for a new observatory, for which the Hon. W. S. Groesbeck offers a site.

—Mrs. Levi Lincoln and Mrs. John Davis, the widows of two well remembered Governors of Massachusetts, are both dangerously ill at Worcester. Mrs. Davis is a sister of George Bancroft, the historian.

—There are members of four generations living in the house of George W. Heath, of Albany, Vt., viz.: Moses Heath, George W. Heath, Milton C. Heath, and Harry M. Heath; all in one house and one family.

—The Rev. R. W. S. Porter, a minister at Whitehall, N. Y., received but $46 for last year's services, and this was the result of a donation. He continues to labor cheerfully in the vineyard, accepting such contributions as his people are pleased to give him.

—A band of religious enthusiasts, of which one J. T. Curry is the Prophet, has purchased 200 acres of land near Augusta, Ga. The new home of the colony is called the Land of Canaan, and the members expect to be supplied by the Lord with all the necessaries of life.

—General Joseph Lane, of Oregon, the candidate of the Breckinridge party in 1860 for Vice President of the United States, was 70 years old on the 15th of December. He is still in good health, and still unaware that a small "g" is not equal to all the requirements of composition.

—Lager beer is the drink preferred by Prince Bismarck. At his soirees little casks of lager beer from Vienna are never missing. They are brought in after the champagne, and the beer is drawn from the tap as soon as the ladies have left, or even before.

—Little Tommy Nichols, who weighed 35 pounds and was 56 years of age, recently died in Caroline County, Md. A great part of his life was spent on exhibition in various sections of the Union, the remainder having been divided between the nursery and the tailor's bench.

—An Irish poet at Denver sent the following to Alexis:

> Oh, mighty Prince,
> It's no offence,
> Yer Highness, that I mane ye,
> Whin I confess,
> 'Twas rael bliss
> A moment to have sane ye!

—The late Mr. Heaton, of New Haven, said, in 1830, "I have been watching the stages. I find that the average number of passengers in Hartford and New Haven stages is 27. If anybody wants to invest $3,000,000 in a railroad between these two cities, I am willing they should go ahead. I won't invest."

—A crowd of roughs attended the lecture of Mrs. Joaquin Miller, in Oregon City, Dec. 24, and behaved so outrageously that she was compelled to stop. The Cincinnati *Commercial* inquires: "Does the male animal in Oregon hold that a woman should neither be supported by her husband nor permitted to support herself?"

—The Cleveland papers announce the death of Major Harry Thompson, Deputy Marshal for the Northern District of Ohio. He enlisted in April, 1861, at the age of 22, in the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers, and shared its history from Carnifex Ferry to Cedar Creek, without receiving a scratch.

—The female editor is said to be coming, and along with her the reverse of savage writing. The editor of a Milwaukee paper is cooing in his column to a feminine journalist in La Crosse. He calls her a "charming young lady," and tells how her words thrill through him like a beautiful dream; and she reiterates.

—A Cleveland man knows how to enjoy all the comforts of a home. When he sees a book pedler or a sewing machine man in front of his house, he touches up his face with a box of water-colors, in imitation of small-pox pustules, goes to the front door, and then laughs to see the callers try to break their necks in getting over the gate and fence.

—Miss Jennie Binnard, of Rochester, N. Y., recently ordered of a photographer a half-dozen pictures, for which she declined to pay when the bill was presented. The artist thereupon displayed one of the pictures in front of his place, with a placard six inches square attached to it, whereupon was inscribed this agreeable legend: "One half-dozen photographs ordered by this very stylish young lady, and payment respectfully asked and insultingly refused." The young lady sued the artist for libel, fixing her damages at $5,000.

—Colonel James Forney, United States Marine Corps, a son of the editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, has just been ordered to the Navy Yard in that city. Colonel Forney has seen more active service than any other officer of the Marine Corps, and has received three successive brevets in recognition of his gallantry, having been breveted a Captain, at the recommendation of Farragut, for gallantry at New Orleans, a Major for his engagements against the pirates in China, and a Lieutenant Colonel for defeating a rebel raid on the border of Pennsylvania.

—The remains of General Halleck were, on Tuesday last, removed from the vault in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, to the Short Line depot, where they were placed in charge of the Adams Express Company. The remains were accompanied by Mrs. Halleck and family, General J. B. Fry, General Schuyler Hamilton, Colonel J. McL. Taylor, Colonel R. M. Scott, and Major Lyford. They left that city on the 4 o'clock train, and will take a special sleeping-car on the Little Miami Railroad, going *via* Philadelphia to New York, where the General's remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

RAILROADS.

Owing to extreme cold weather, work on the St. Joseph & Denver Railroad has been suspended between its present terminus and Fort Kearney.

—The Atchison & Nebraska Road has been let out for completion to Lincoln, Neb. It is expected to be completed June 1.

—Mr. Harding, of St. Louis, Chief Engineer of the Galena & Southern Wisconsin Railroad, has subscribed $5,000 stock in the road. Mr. Harding superintended the survey of the road.

—The Lawrence (Kan.) *Tribune* reports that the fares of the "dead-heads" on the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, which is 173 miles long, during the year 1871, at regular rates would have amounted to more than $60,000.

—The Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad has just completed a very commodious and pretty station house at Lansing, in conjunction with the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw line. It is built of brick, and is about 100 feet long and 30 feet wide.

—The Lewiston *Journal* says the attempt to use adjustable railroad cars to change Grand Trunk cars to the Maine Central gauge, has thus far proved a failure. It is stated that the adjustable cars will not be used till next summer, if at all.

—The officers of the New Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad Company have agreed on terms, with responsible contractors, for building the road from Brashear City to the west bank of the Sabine River, and expect to connect New Orleans with the interior of Texas within 18 months.

—The earnings of the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad for the first two weeks of the present month are $10,000 greater than the earnings for the first two weeks of January, 1871. The company is doing an immense coal business, and taking through Albany an average weekly quantity of upwards of 10,000 tons. It is running its coal trains through to the city of Montreal.

—Leavenworth claims to have by far the finest and most substantial depot in the West. It was built by the Leavenworth, Atchison & Northwestern Railroad Company, the ground being broken in May last. The entire dimensions, including the tower on the northwest corner, are 61x202 feet, and the iron supporters of the roof are twenty-five feet above the track. The tower is 18x18, and 75 feet high.

—One of the newest railway projects is the Dunkirk & Kinzua Road, to run from Dunkirk, passing along the valley of the Conewango Creek to the village of Randolph; thence to the State line of Pennsylvania and New York, in the town of South Valley, Cattaraugus County, N. Y. The whole length of the road is 40 miles, or thereabouts. The capital stock of the company is to be $850,000.

—Trains on the Newark, Somerset & Straitsville Railroad are now running to the tunnel, a distance from Newark of 39 miles, the road being complete to that point. At the tunnel about 350 feet remain to be excavated, and a large force of men are now at work on it night and day. The remaining portion of the road, running south of the tunnel about 5 miles, is already graded and ready for the ties. The entire line will be completed by the 1st of April, the time it passes by lease into the management of the Baltimore & Ohio Road.

—The first engine that was used in bringing the passenger train over the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, from Huntington to Charleston, has inscribed on it: "Edmund Fontaine, First President of the Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. Company." This is a proper tribute to the memory of Colonel Fontaine, who, for 25 years, was the President of the Virginia Central Railroad; and whose efforts and energies contributed so largely to its extension, and, also, its consolidation with the Covington & Ohio Railroad, which resulted in the formation of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company.

—The Mississippi & Northwestern Railroad Company was organized in June last, under the general incorporation act of Iowa, and will lay a track from Keithsburg, Ill., to Council Bluffs. The survey and estimates have been made from Keithsburg to Oskaloosa, and an engineer corps is now running the line to the western terminus. Local aid has been pledged by all the counties on the line west from Oskaloosa to Adair and Cass. A citizens' meeting was held on Saturday night last at Atlantic, to consider the subject. Over $250,000 of local aid has already been actually secured on the east end of the line. The Pennsylvania Construction Company, of which Thomas A. Scott is President, has agreed to furnish the means to construct the road, whenever the required aid shall be subscribed.

Forests and Fires.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It is a fact which has attracted the attention of most thoughtful men, that our American forests are being rapidly exterminated; and it is also a fact that these forests have been, and are being, converted, to an almost incalculable extent, into timber-houses which, year by year, furnish a list of frightful conflagrations perhaps unparalleled in the world's history. Yet no one seems to see the natural connection between these two indisputable facts, or the natural remedy for both evils.

Congress and State Legislatures are urged to grant large premiums for the planting of forests, to take the place of those so rapidly disappearing. There is some talk of prohibiting the cutting down of timber within some fixed distance of a running stream. Appeals, poetic and otherwise, are made to the woodman to "Spare that tree;" but one might as well ask a frontier settler to spare that Indian. Habit has taught him to regard trees as his natural enemies, or natural prey; and, so long as he finds a market for the logs, down will come the tree; and, so long as the present generation can rob its successors at will, the cheap expedient of wooden houses will keep up the list of conflagrations, and keep down all reasonable hope of preserving our rivers and forest-glades another century. He certainly does not deserve the name of statesman who overlooks the approaching sterility which must follow the destruction of our woodlands, and is content to squander our country's patrimony that he and his contemporaries may get gain.

We should not forget that we can have no *fee-simple* title to the earth. At most our's is but a life-estate; and the next heir may well bring us to that bar at which all causes are tried, on a charge of robbery. Few pine-trees used for lumber are of less than a few centuries growth, and, in order to remove these, it is common to destroy those that are yet too young to be converted into saw-logs; while thousands are so converted fifty or a hundred years before they have attained that degree of maturity which would give them their full value. Young trees are sacrificed here on the same principle that young factory operatives are sacrificed in England. The owners can not wait for them to grow. Now, we should have much less trouble about city fire-limits if the States, or Nation, would pass and execute laws punishing with heavy fines any one having in his possession a saw-log of less than a certain growth. The size should differ in different localities, according to the average of timber in each. In Pennsylvania no log should be marketable of less than three feet diameter; in Minnesota, two and a half.

Some such regulation would preserve our forests, if it were accompanied by a penalty for the wanton destruction of young trees, and yet give us a sufficient supply of timber for joists, rafters, flooring, etc. The advance in price would take away the temptation to erect wooden houses, and so stay the conflagrations. Against such a measure the cry would be raised that it would deprive the poor man of his cheap home. Well, the rights of the poor man are very sacred,—quite as much so as those of the rich, and no more; but the right of either to be burned in his bed, with his wife at his side, and his children around him, is not of the class we may call inalienable. Neither shall we grant the right of this generation of poor men to rob the next, that they may have rickety, wind-pierced houses.

There will be poor men as long as the world stands; and if we should fail to convert this country into a treeless, streamless, waste-howling wilderness in the next two centuries, there will probably be more poor men here in 2072 than there are now,—poor men who, if not too ignorant, will curse the men of this generation, and the last, and its predecessor, for their wicked waste of the treasures which the All-Father had laid up in this new storehouse of the world.

The Legislature of this State, which has no timber to sell, should enact that no man should hereafter build or place any wooden structure, of greater value than $100, any where on the soil of Illinois, within 200 feet of any other building. This would check the drain of money out of the State for the stolen property which other States put in the market. It would help to teach the people to develop the State resources, and find a way to make brick cheaper than boards. The wooden houses should be literally driven out of cities, and trundled off to stand as solitary homesteads until the owners can build brick, and convert them into stove-wood.

Farmers beginning should build of adobe until they can do better; and both Congress and our State Legislatures should set earnestly about preserving our forests and preventing our fires. All that has yet been proposed in the way of Congressional and State aid for poor, burned Chicago is like putting a plaster on a broken leg, without setting the bone,—a mere tinkering with effects, without touching their cause; shallow make-believe pretensions of going to do something, or the doing of something that costs more than it comes to. The people of Chicago and the whole country want legislation which shall at once preserve the fertility of the land and prevent its devastation by fires. JANE G. SWISSHELM.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.

Vaccination.

ELK GROVE, Cook Co., Ill., Jan. 22.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As the small-pox appears to be spreading in various parts of our country, and people are anxious to have themselves and families vaccinated as a preventive against this dreadful epidemic, we should bear in mind that, by this very healthy a child as ever the sun shone upon, who act which is done for our welfare, we possibly may have ingrafted into our bodies the seeds of scrofula. I knew a little girl over thirty years ago, as was vaccinated, and, in three months wards, after scorbutic eruptions came out upon her that never could be eradicated, thus causing her to drag out a miserable existence during her lifetime. I will quote another instance of recent date, and the family are now living in this county. The father and mother and their predecessors are of the healthiest stock. They have now living eight sons and daughters, seven of whom are fully grown, strong, and robust. The youngest, a boy, was vaccinated when 3 years of age, and, at that time, was as healthy as any of the rest; but soon afterward it was visible that the virus had been taken from some family tainted with hereditary disease, and he is now suffering the dreadful consequences. The question arises, Who are to blame in this matter? Some say the physicians ought to be responsible as to where they obtain the virus. I think the responsibility rests equally on the people at large. It is certainly the duty of every physician to scrutinize, and try to find out, whether there is any taint of disease in a family or not, but it is probable that he may be deceived, for there are a great many families tainted with disease where there are no outward and visible manifestations, and, in such cases, physicians have often to rely on testimony from parents and others; and, for the sake of suffering humanity, every one questioned on this important subject ought to speak truthfully.

Another question may be asked: How long is it since vaccine virus has been taken from the kine-pock, so as to have it fully renewed and work the desired effect? It is handed from one physician to another, and thus transmitted from family to family, and all the while becoming less effective. In the absence of the natural kine-pock, which is probably somewhat scarce, would it not be advisable to take vaccine virus from a healthy person and innoculate into the udder of a cow, and cause an artificial pock for the renewal of vaccine matter. This would not probably be so good as the natural pock, and yet it might be of much benefit. I would like to hear through the medium of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE from some of the medical faculty on this subject. M. L. CURTIS.

The Iron Mountain Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have just made a trip over the Arkansas branch of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, which has just been opened to Mill Springs, a point 50 miles south from Pilot Knob, and 65 miles from Bismarck, the junction of the Arkansas branch with the Belmont line. The road bed is nearly graded to the Arkansas State line; and 45 miles of the road south from Mill Springs, to Poplar Bluffs, will be opened about the 1st of March. At Poplar Bluffs the line will be intersected by the Cairo & Fulton and the Cape Girardeau & State Line Railroads. The Arkansas branch is nearly all located between the State line and Little Rock, and the work through Arkansas is being pushed rapidly forward, nearly or quite 50 miles of the road from Little Rock north being already completed. This road is intended to reach the Gulf at Galveston, Tex., and will be one of the most important and best paying roads in the South. From Bismarck south to the Arkansas line, the road passes through the most extensive iron fields and heaviest pine forests in Missouri. Already the business offered is far above the capacity of the road to accommodate. On reaching the Arkansas line, it will open up the best stock-growing section of that State. The country between the State line and Jacksonport is rich in deposits of iron, lead, copper, zinc, and marble. At Powhattan, Ark., an Eastern company is already erecting works for the reduction of zinc-ores on an extensive scale, over $100,000 having already been expended. From Jacksonport to Little Rock the road will pass through one of the finest cotton-growing regions of the South, and thereby afford the planters the cheapest and most direct route both for sending their products to market and freighting back their supplies from Northern markets.

Although this is at present a St. Louis road, it is one in which Chicago should take a deep interest, as it will give you the most direct route to Central and Southwestern Arkansas and Texas, and must ultimately form the Great Southern Trunk Line to the Pacific. By building a little over 100 miles of road from Centralia to Bismarck or Iron Mountain, the Illinois Central would gain an important feeder, and enable your city to compete successfully with St. Louis for the rich trade of the Southwest. The Hon. Thomas Allen, President of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Road, is one of the ablest financiers in the country, and I am sure he would most heartily co-operate with a movement calculated to give his road a direct connection with Chicago. T. B. D.

THE SYNDICATE.

Report of the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Course of Secretary Boutwell Approved.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day submitted to the House their report in regard to the course of the Secretary of the Treasury in negotiating the 5 per cent loan, as follows:

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the resolution of December 4, alleging that the Secretary of the Treasury in placing the newly authorized 5 per cent bonds upon the market has violated the laws, submit the following report:

The resolution is in the following words:

WHEREAS, It is alleged that the Secretary of the Treasury, in placing the newly authorized 5 per cent bonds upon the market, has, in defiance of the law creating them, increased the public bonded debt, and has exceeded the one-half of 1 per cent allowed by the Funding law for all expenses of placing this loan; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be directed to investigate said allegations, and have power to send for persons and papers and report the amount of such increase of the bonded debt, if any, the agents employed and paid by him for the service, and all contracts pertaining to the same, and the sums paid to such agents.

The allegations of the resolution are, first, that this negotiation increased the bonded debt of the United States in defiance of law; second, that the Secretary has expended more than one half of 1 per cent, limited by law, in the expenses of funding said loan. The first of these allegations is founded upon the following clause of the first section of the act authorizing the loan, namely: "But nothing in this act, or in any of the laws now in force, shall be construed to authorize any increase whatever of the bonded debt of the United States." The Committee are of opinion that this provision of the act has not been violated by any of the transactions recited, or which have come to the knowledge of the Committee, in the negotiation of the loan. The fourth section of the law is as follows: "That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, with any coin in the Treasury which he may lawfully apply to such purposes, which may be derived from the sale of any of the bonds the issue of which is provided for in this act, to buy at par and cancel any six per cent bonds of the United States of the kind known as 5-20 bonds, which have become or shall hereafter become redeemable by the terms of their issue, and the particular bonds so to be paid and canceled shall in all cases be indicated and specified by class, date, and number in the order of their numbers issued, beginning with the first number and issue, in public notice to be given by the Secretary of the Treasury, and in three months after the date of such public notice the interest on the bonds so selected and advertised shall cease."

The clause which it is alleged has been violated must be construed in connection with this section as well as that of other parts of the law, and the object for which it was enacted. By this fourth section is disclosed the whole purpose of authorizing the issue of these bonds, and they can be issued for no other. They can not be issued, or their proceeds used for any other purpose than that specified in this section. The purposes of this law must be considered together and, if possible, reconciled with each other, and that the express design of the act was that it shall not defeat itself by this section. It appears that the Secretary can not negotiate the bonds authorized by this act for the sole purpose of redeeming the outstanding indebtedness of the United States, known as five-twenty bonds, and it is expressly provided in this fourth section, that he may lawfully apply to such purpose of redemption such moneys in the Treasury as "may be derived from the sale of any of the bonds, the issue of which is provided in this act." It is obvious that in order to make this application, he must first negotiate the new bonds. He cannot take up the old bonds with the proceed of the new bonds unless he has sold the new bonds. He can first sell the new bonds, without any process, but while the act of obtaining and applying the proceeds is going on, he will increase the public debt to the amount of the bonds he first sells, in order to obtain the proceeds with which to take up the old bonds. The Committee knows no process by which this provision of law can be carried out without involving such a temporary increase of public debt, and, therefore, are of the opinion that the clause and law, which, it is alleged the Secretary has, in so doing, violated must be so construed as to permit the carrying out of the other requirements of the statute in this regard. No one can doubt that this salutary provision of the law, which, it is alleged, the Secretary has violated, was intended to take away from him the power of appropriating the proceeds of any of the bonds authorized by this statute to any other purpose than that of rescinding the public debt; so that when the transaction was completed, the public would be assured that the debt of the nation had not thereby been increased. It had the double object of limiting the power of the Secretary in this regard, and strengthening the public credit, and was apparent to the world that in offering these new bonds we were not borrowers, and that, on the other hand, our policy and prosperity had so strengthened our credit that we were, so soon after the creation of our new indebtedness, enabled to enter upon the process of refunding, without increasing, the same at a much less rate of interest. In the opinion of the Committee this clause of the statute has no other scope or effect, and was not intended to embarrass or cripple the efforts of the Secretary to carry out every provision of the law, which simply provided that he should first negotiate the new loan and after having done that should, with the proceeds, redeem a corresponding amount of the outstanding indebtedness of the United States. If the Secretary were confined by law to the redemption of the outstanding bonds by the money in the Treasury, and could only use the new bonds to replenish the Treasury and keep it in funds for that purpose, as well as for current expenses, still the construction of the clause which it is alleged the Secretary has violated must necessarily be the same as that put upon it in the negotiation of this loan, and which, in the opinion of the Committee, is the correct one. Suppose the Secretary were, with a million dollars in the Treasury, to redeem a million of the outstanding 5-20 bonds to-day. He could not replace that money in the Treasury to-morrow by the negotiation of the bonds authorized by the act of July 14, 1870, without increasing the public debt, as it will stand when he began the negotiation of the new loan. Every bond he has taken up has reduced the indebtedness of the country by that amount, and if the construction contended for is the correct one, he is, for that very reason, prohibited from negotiating a single dollar of the new loan to supply the place of the old bonds first taken up, or to replenish the Treasury depleted by the same amount of the redemption. There is but one way so far as the Committee know, that it will be possible for him to carry out any of the provisions of this act except by a temporary increase in the process of the funding of the public debt, and that one way is to exchange a new bond for a corresponding bond of the old 5-20s. The Committee understand that he is authorized to do that by this act, and that he is authorized to do much more, and any limitation to a bare exchange of the one bond for the other would render the act of very little account, and would, at the same time, treat as a nullity all those provisions of the bill which authorize him to sell the new bonds to one party, and, with the proceeds, to redeem the old ones from any other party holding them.

The Committee have considered this resolution in the same manner as if it had been adopted by the House instead of a simple reference to them for consideration. Upon their invitation the Secretary of the Treasury and the mover of the resolution were both heard by the Committee in reference to it. The statement of the Secretary accompanies the report, as also that of Mr. Jay Cooke, in reference to the same. The arrangement under which the Secretary has thus far negotiated the loan authorized by the act of July 14, 1870, as stated by him, is as follows:

"On the 28th of February last public notice was given that on the 6th of the following March books would be opened in this country and in Europe for subscriptions to the national loan, under the act approved July 14, 1870, and the conditions on which the subscriptions would be received were also made known. All the National Banks, and a large number of bankers, both in this city and in Europe, were authorized to receive subscriptions. The first preference was given to subscribers to the 5 per cent bonds, within the limit of $200,000,000. On the 1st of August the subscriptions amounted to $65,775,550, chiefly by the National Banks.

"Under date of July 14, 1871, a despatch was received from Hon. William A. Richardson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, then in London, stating that certain bankers in Europe proposed to take the remainder of the two hundred millions of 5 per cents upon certain conditions. This proposition was considered and modified, and early in August an agreement was made with Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., representing bankers in Europe and in the United States. By the terms of the agreement, the parties represented by Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. had the right to subscribe for the remainder of the two hundred millions of said bonds, by giving notice thereof, at any time previous to the 1st of April next, and by subscribing for ten millions at once, and for an average of at least five millions of dollars of bonds per month during the intervening time, subject to the right of the National Banks to subscribe for fifty millions of dollars within sixty days from the 25th day of August.

"It was also agreed that the subscription should all be made through National Banks, and certificates of deposit therefor issued by said banks to the Secretary of the Treasury, bonds to be lodged with the Treasurer of the United States for the amount of the deposit. By a printed circular issued on the 10th of August, 1871, it was announced that National Banks making or obtaining subscription, payable in coin, would be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as depositories of public money, on the usual condition of placing in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States bonds of the United States for the security of such deposits; and that, at the commencement of each month, notice would be given of the redemption of an amount of bonds equal to the amount of subscriptions in coin for the preceding month, interest to cease ninety days from the date of such notice.

"It was also stated in the circular that, as the bonds called should mature, the deposits would be drawn from the several banks proportionally.

"It was further agreed that the subscribers to the loan should receive as Commissioners whatever might remain of the half of 1 per cent allowed by law upon the $200,000,000, after paying the cost of paper for the bonds, for engraving, printing, advertising, delivering, and all other expenses of the same.

"Under this agreement the books were opened in this country and in Europe, and by the last of August subscriptions were obtained for the entire amount offered."

If the transaction here investigated be held to the test of the strictest possible construction of the prohibitory clause, still the Secretary will not be found to have violated its provisions, for it appears that the proceeds of the bonds negotiated remain on deposit, in designated depositories, during all the time that elapsed between the new and the redemption of a corresponding amount of old bonds. To the precise amount, therefore, that the public debt is increased by the sale of a new bond, it is diminished by the depository becoming a debtor to the Government to the full balance of the other, leaving the aggregate the same as before the transaction commenced; but the Committee is of opinion that no such interpretation is necessary for the justification of the Secretary.

The second allegation of the resolution is, that the Secretary has exceeded the one-half of 1 per cent allowed by the funding act for all expenses in placing said loan. The statement of the terms upon which this loan has thus far been negotiated, made by the Secretary to the Committee, is the same as that submitted in his annual report, and heretofore recited. There is no dispute as to the facts. It seems fully to answer this allegation. From that statement it appears that, after deducting from the aggregate sum which one-half per cent of the loan would amount to, all the expenses thus far attending the negotiation, such as advertising, preparing and printing the bonds, and that portion which had been paid to the National Banks and their agencies for such negotiation of it as they had been able to make, the balance of said ½ per cent, and no more, was, by the arrangement with Jay Cooke & Co., to be paid to those parties who took the balance of the loan.

If this statement is correct—and the Committee see no reason to doubt it—then it is apparent that the limitation of ½ per cent has not been exceeded thus far in the negotiation of the loan authorized by this act. But a part of the agreement by which the balance of the loan was taken was in substance this: That the National Banks which took this loan for themselves and those for whom they negotiated it, were to be designated as depositories of public money, and the proceeds of the bonds so taken were to remain as deposits with said banks until used by the Secretary for the redemption of an equal amount of 5-20 bonds. But it is claimed that the use which the banks thus had of this money was a part of the expense incurred by the United States in negotiating the loan; and that thereby, to the extent of such use, the expense exceeded the ½ per cent allowed by law. It was one of the stipulations of this agreement that these deposits should remain with such banks for the period of three months, and it is fair to conclude that such use of the money so deposited was of considerable value to the banks, and entered largely as an element into the inducement which finally led to their undertaking to place the bonds of the entire loan then offered. If, therefore, that use may be legitimately reckoned as a part of the expense to the United States of negotiating the loan, it must be added to the other expenditures, and the whole would exceed the one-half per cent. But the Committee are of the opinion that this advantage, thus derived by the banks from their use of the money during the time which must necessarily elapse between the conversion of the new bonds into coin and the redemption of the old bonds with that coin, cannot, by any fair interpretation of the funding act, be counted a part of the expense which was limited by that act to one-half per cent of the loan. It is given to such banks by the law that makes them depositories; not by the contract of the Secretary. If the Secretary had received into the Treasury, and locked up in its vaults, a large amount of coin derived from these bonds, it would have resulted in disastrous consequences to the commercial world. It cannot be doubted that the withdrawal, for any considerable time, from the current business, of two hundred millions of coin, without anything to supply its place, would be attended with great disaster, and should be avoided, if possible, under existing law.

By the 45th section of the act establishing the National Banks, it was enacted "That all associations, under this act, when designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be depositories of public money, except receipts from customs, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and they will also be employed as financial agents of the Government; and they shall perform all such reasonable duties as depositories of public moneys and financial agents of the Government as may be required of them, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall require of the associations thus designated, satisfactory security, by the deposit of United States bonds, and otherwise, for the safe keeping and prompt payment of the public money deposited with them, and for the faithful performance of their duties as financial agents of the Government."

Under this provision of law, instead of locking up this large sum of money in the Treasury, where it would be not only idle but would convulse the whole business of the country, the Secretary designated the banks taking this loan as depositories under this section, with the security provided in this section, of United States bonds for every dollar thus deposited with them, and agreed with them that this sum of money should remain on deposit with them until required by him in the redemption of the 5-20 bonds; and the committee are of opinion that he was authorized so to do by existing laws. Nothing could have accrued to the Treasury of the United States by the use of the money in the meantime, for the law prohibited its use by the Secretary for any other purpose. Yet it authorized him to leave it deposited with those banks upon the conditions here stated. If such deposit was of any advantage to the banks, it results from the provisions of the law, and cannot be said to be illegal. The time during which this money was to be left on deposit with the banks remains only to be considered. As the money could be used by the Secretary only for the purpose of redemption, as before stated, he could, by no possible contingency, have occasion to call for it until needed for that purpose. By the fourth section of the funding act he is only authorized with this money "to buy at par, and cancel in 6 per cent bonds of the United States, of the kind known as 5-20 bonds, which have become, or shall become, redeemable by the terms of their issue; but the particular bonds so to be paid and cancelled shall in all cases be indicated and specified by class, date, and numbered in the order of their numbers of issue, beginning with the first number and issue, in public notice to be given by the Secretary of the Treasury, and in three months after the date of such public notice, interest on the bonds so selected and advertised to be paid shall cease."

Simultaneously with this arrangement, by which this money was left on deposit with the banks, the Secretary issued a notice calling in the first twenty millions of these bonds in which he gave notice that "the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein below designated, known as five-twenty bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the city of Washington, on and after the 1st day of December next, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day." This notice bore date Sept. 1, 1871. In reference to all the other bonds called in, a similar notice has been issued from time to time.

By the provisions of the fourth section heretofore referred to, this three months was required before the interest would stop on these bonds. It is obvious that until the interest stopped no one had any inducement to surrender his bonds. On the other hand, the securities are so valuable that so long as the interest shall be paid, the holder will cling to them, and therefore the moment after the issue of this notice, on the 1st of September, that the holder would be compelled to surrender his bond by the stoppage of interest was the first day of December, a period of three months. It is true that he was at liberty to surrender his bond before that day, and the Secretary was authorized by the funding act to redeem it upon presentation, either out of any moneys generally in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, or out of the proceeds of the new bonds; but practically there was a prospect of no considerable surrender, and an experiment subsequently made upon a similar notice, issued on the 20th of December, in which the Secretary stipulated that a portion of the twenty millions called in on the 7th of the month, would be deemed on presentation, had resulted, at the time of the Secretary's appearance before the Committee on the 15th inst., in a surrender of less than $100,000 of said bonds. It was because three months was the shortest period authorized by law in which the Secretary could compel the surrender of the bonds, and therefore use any portion of the proceeds of the new loan. He stipulated with banks taking the loan that the money should remain with them on deposit for that period of time. This resulted in all respects as anticipated. The bonds were not surrendered until the interest stopped at the end of three months, and the Treasury could not have used the money had it remained on deposit. The business of the country would have been deranged if he had been tempted to lock it up. The National Banking Act authorized him to leave it upon deposit, under such regulations as he may prescribe, and at the same time absolving himself of that, he has effected the negotiation without any other expense to the Government than the one-half of one per cent. The advantage gained by the banks was not a thing which in any manner could have accrued to the United States in the negotiation of the loan. It incurred no risk, for he exacted security in United States bonds, dollar for dollar, for the whole deposit. The law authorized him to make such regulations governing these deposits as he deemed proper for it, and made the regulations which have been stated for the reason here given. In the opinion of the committee, he was not only authorized so to do by law; but these deposits it were to carry out the provisions of the funding act in a manner that would least disturb the money market and the business of the country, were necessary. In thus using the banks he has followed the precedent of his predecessors, who have made use of them in effecting all the loans authorized by the Government, and their establishment, and it is worthy of note that this is the first loan ever effected by the United States at a less loss than 1 per cent.

The Committee have confined themselves to the consideration of the authority in law for the action of the Secretary thus far in effecting the loan. The wisdom of these measures may safely be left to the public judgment upon the result. They therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House, the Secretary of the Treasury, in negotiating the loan authorized by the act of July 14, 1870, has neither increased the funded debt nor incurred expenditures contrary to law.

FRED. DOUGLASS.

His Recent Adventure at St. Louis.

From the St. Louis Journal of Commerce, Jan.

Yesterday an elderly man, well dressed, and wearing the cosmopolitan air of much travel, pushed open the office door of the Planters' House, and, attended by the attentive servants who claimed his baggage, advanced to the counter where the registering book lay. He laid down his shawl upon the counter and picked from the rack a pen, as he wrote in clear, well-defined characters his name.

The name seemed to have a queer effect upon the clerk, who had been bowing obsequiously to the grizzled gray old man, who had just written his signature. The clerk turned sickly pale with contempt and scorn. The stranger turned and passed out, but returning in a short time, said: "I'll take some dinner."

The clerk remarked in substance that he thought the Planters' House would be damned first, and pointed to where his name had been erased.

"What is the meaning of this outrage?" sternly asked the old man, pulling indignantly at his *distingue* gray moustache.

"It means simply this, that the Planters' House don't keep niggers. If you want anything you will have to go elsewhere," said the intelligent clerk.

Here the crowd thickened, and a rush was made towards the books to see the name of the man who was the subject of the row. Each man as he saw the name either gave approval or grunted dissent. The majority gasped. The crowd read upon the book simply the name "Fred Douglass, Washington, D. C."

This name seemed to be enough to damn the man in the estimation of nine out of ten, who read and and sympathized with the clerk.

Mr. Douglass made a short speech, in which he denounced in very indignant terms the procedure. He said he had travelled over all the civilized countries of Europe, had been received by the highest, and nowhere had he been, where he had met with such shameful treatment.

The crowd listened jeeringly, when Mr. Douglass retired to find quarters elsewhere.

Public opinion seems to censure the action of the proprietors of the Planters' House. It is thought that, notwithstanding, his being a negro, a room might have been given him where he could have taken his meals, if prejudice did not prevent him to enter the public dining room.

—Two canal boats have arrived at Bridgeport, Conn., loaded with antique cannon and gun-carriages, which, until quite lately, formed an armament of the fortress at Quebec. They were consigned to the Farrell Foundry and Machine Company's works at Waterbury and Ansonia, where they will be broken up for old iron.

THE FIELD AND STABLE.

Splint—Grease.

Horse-Shoeing—Quackery of a Smart Blacksmith.

From Our Special Correspondent.
MANHATTAN, Kan., Jan. 19.

SPLINT.

MALTA, DeKalb Co., Ill., Dec. 27.

VETERINARIAN—SIR: I have a horse 7 years old. Three years ago, I thought he went a little lame on the nigh fore-foot; had the shoe taken off and reset, but it did not help him any. On closer examination, I found a little hard lump, about the size of a marble, on the shin-bone, inside, and just below the knee. The lameness went off, and for two years I saw nothing of it. This fall he began to show it again when cold weather set in; so I examined him again, and found the hard substance had increased in size, more in length than in height. I also found on the other shin, inside, but a little lower down, two little lumps. They appear to be hard substance. They make him travel like a horse that is foundered somewhat. I am not posted on proper terms, for ailments of horses, but should think they are what is termed splints. If I have succeeded in making the case plain, any information through THE TRIBUNE how to deal with it, would be thankfully received. J. A. N.

Answer to J. A. N.—The horse's leg, between the fore-knee and pastern-joint, contains three bones,—one large one, the metacarpus, or shank-bone, and two smaller ones, which are called small metacarpus-bones, or splint-bones. These latter have their position, one on each side, on the posterior surface of the large metacarpus, or shank-bone, and are fastened to the same, in a young horse, by means of fibrous tissue; in an old horse, however, the union, especially between the lower end of the splint-bones and the shank-bone, is more solid, for there the fibrous tissue has been substituted by bony material, that is, has been ossified. But this makes not much difference in regard to splint. The fore-knee, or carpus-joint, of a horse consists of seven small bones; and one of them, which has its place in the lower row of those bones, and on the inside of that joint, rests almost entirely upon the upper end or head of the inner splint-bone. If, now, a horse is somewhat bow-legged, or if his stand is so as not to distribute equally the weight of the body upon all the bones constituting the fore-knee, but to throw the centre of the same too far to the inside, that inner splint-bone has to sustain more weight than it can bear; it gives way, and the fibrous or osseous connection of the same with the main bone is partially separated. Such a partial separation, of course, causes some inflammation, consequently exudation and swelling, which latter frequently becomes permanent and hard, and is known by the name of splint.

As to a treatment, we must first, above all, relieve the inner splint-bone, which is done very effectually by lowering the inside of the hoof paring down the sole and crust of the inside of the hoof, so as to throw the centre of gravity in the fore-knee, more toward the outside. After that has been done, a splint generally grows smaller, and frequently disappears.

Still it is very seldom that a splint makes a horse lame; it generally causes lameness only when very much inflamed, or when so high as to extend clear into the fore-knee joint.

You say your horse travels like a horse that is foundered; therefore, I expect that he is; or that, at least, the seat of his lameness is not in his splints, but in his feet. Examine the arteries of the postern (where the posterior surface of the postern joins the lateral surfaces of the same), and see whether there is any increased pulsation. If so, your horse's lameness is in the feet.

GREASE.

C. Creeper, of Shelbyville, Minn., in a very lengthy letter, inquires about Grease. So-called Grease in horses is a child of neglect and bad care. If the feet of horses are always well cleaned, the horse will have no Grease. It is caused most frequently when the horses are used on muddy roads, in rainy weather, but especially when the snow is melting, and also when horses are compelled to stand in their own manure, in the stable, or have the privilege of enjoying a very dirty yard. Good care, and proper cleaning or grooming, are a sure preventive. As to treatment, a proper cleaning—dry is always preferable to wet—is always necessary in the first stage,—that is, as long as the skin has not been degenerated,—a mixture of the fluid sub-acetate of lead, one part, and of sweet (not rancid) olive oil, three parts, applied twice a day to the sore spots, will effect a cure. If the skin has already been considerably degenerated, a solution of the nitrate of sub-oxide of mercury, or an ointment made of one part of that preparation and of eight parts of lard, may be preferable. An application of a solution of carbolic acid in glycerine and water (1:2:4), made twice a day, also very likely will be attended with a favorable result.

HORSE-SHOEING—QUACKERY OF A SMART BLACKSMITH.

WAYNE, Jan. 6.

VETERINARIAN—SIR: I have a horse that I worked last summer in the breaking team,—working him barefooted, as I always do in summer. Just before the ground closed up, I had him shod forward. In a short time he commenced to limp on his off fore-foot. I took him to the blacksmith, and had the shoe pulled off. The blacksmith discovered nothing wrong with the foot, more than I had before, viz.: that the heel of the shoe was spread considerably more than the other one. He reset the shoe, but without any beneficial result. I then had the shoes taken off entirely, and soon after had another blacksmith shoe him. This seemed to do him no good; on the contrary, he seemed to grow worse, and I became alarmed for the safety of his foot. I concluded I would try another blacksmith, and, together, we examined his foot carefully. As we could discover from the outside no apparent injury to the foot, the blacksmith commenced paring off from the frog to enable him to examine more closely, and soon discovered that the foot, close to the frog, had been split. Joe (the blacksmith) then made a long shoe, fitting it so as to contract the horse's foot, and in a short time the horse was all right.

Now, what I wish to know is this: Was the horse's foot split before shoeing, or did the shoe split it? And what is your opinion in regard to long and short shoes on horses?

As I am convinced that a great many horses are stiffened and spoiled by poor shoeing, any information on the subject, and an answer to the above questions, will be gratefully received through the columns of THE TRIBUNE.—Yours truly,
J. G. PROCTOR.

Answer to J. G. Proctor.—Your horse has not been lame in the foot. He, probably, has suffered from straining the flexor tendons caused by hard work. The last blacksmith to whom you went is either a smart quack who covets your patronage, or does not understand his business. He had no business to cut away the frog and to shoe your horse so as to contract his foot. If he is to shoe your horses he soon will have made them all cripples. There was no split in your horse's frog,—none other than formed by nature. A shoe should fit to the horse's hoof, should neither be too large nor too small, and should be so as to allow the foot the greatest expansion possible. I would advise you to have your horse shod again by your first blacksmith; he undoubtedly was right, and, maybe, understands his business. That the disappearance of the lameness coincided with the last shoeing has to be considered merely accidental. VETERINARIAN.

THE GASS MURDER, IN KANSAS.

Full Details of the Tragedy—Three Hundred Men in Pursuit of the Murderer—He is Shot and Captured.

From the Fort Scott Monitor, Jan. 23.

The *Monitor* has heretofore been obliged to rely on rumor for what has been published concerning the murder of Mr. E. J. Gass, and our accounts have, therefore, been very erroneous.

On Saturday evening last, Dr. C. G. McKinley, of Olathe, and Hon. W. R. Gass, of Olathe, Duquoin, Ill., the brother-in-law and brother of the deceased, arrived in Fort Scott with the body, and procured a metallic case, in which it was shipped, on Sunday night, to Mansfield, Ohio.

They visited our office, and gave us the following authentic particulars of the horrible tragedy:

The murder occurred on Wednesday, the 17th, about 6 o'clock in the morning, on Walnut Creek, in Crawford County, south of the town of Hepler, and on the farm adjacent to that of Mr. Horsley. The victim, Mr. E. J. Gass, was a delicate, unmarried man, about 40 years of age, who came there from Richland County, Ohio, about four years ago, and engaged in the stock business. He had a good farm, and was one of the prominent and respected men of his neighborhood.

The murderer, William Moore, as he represents himself, is a large, powerful man, about 22 years old, who came to the house of Mr. Gass about a month ago, seeking employment. He claims to have been borne near Bellefontaine, Ohio, and to have lived until last March with a brother near Oskaloosa, Ia., when he went to Texas, from which State he was returning when Mr. Gass employed him. Mr. Gass was living alone.

On the day previous Mr. Gass had sold some fat cattle, and the money received by him is supposed to have been the inducement to the murder.

Moore had concealed a tack-hammer in the bed with which to do the deed, but his victim was sick and wakeful through the night, and no opportunity offered.

On Wednesday morning, as Moore relates, he brought in the axe to split kindling, and when he had made the fire, he turned to Gass, who was dressing, and demanded his money or his life. "Or I'll knock you," were the words he used. "I guess not," was the reply of Mr. Gass. Then Moore says he "went for him." He first struck him on the left shoulder with the bit of the axe. Then a struggle seems to have ensued. There are indications to that effect, as, for instance, a hat trampled to pieces over the floor. Mr. Gass was then fortunately seen by his neighbor, John Polsan, running out of the door and crying "murder." At this moment he received a gash on the right shoulder, and a blow on the right arm, with the poll of the axe, which completely shivered it. His coat, partially on his right shoulder, now dropped off. Neighbor Polsan was on horseback driving his cattle to the timber. He called on the murderer to desist, but was not heard or seen. There were two fences between, but he hurried to the scene as fast as he could. He could see Gass running among the peach trees, and Moore following. At last the former fell, and Moore gave him two blows, one on the jaw and the other on the neck. This last did its work, almost severing the head from the body. Moore then seized his pocket-book and went into the house and took out a new suit of clothes belonging to Mr. Gass. In these, he says, he intended to disguise himself and take the western train at 10 o'clock. He fled to the timber of the Walnut, and then found he had dropped the pocket-book. Leaving the clothes, and returning to find the money, he for the first time saw Mr. Pelsan approaching.

As soon as Mr. Pelsan found he could be of no service to the victim, he sent in all directions to alarm the neighborhood, and followed in pursuit of the murderer. In a short time, near 300 men were in pursuit, forming in a circle around the fugitive, and closing in on him. He fled down the Walnut, and then up a branch northward, and hid under a rock, where, he says, he could hear his pursuers as they passed. At last, about 11 o'clock, he was discovered by two who were unarmed, and whom he repulsed with stones. They gave the alarm, and Moore fled to the prairie, fighting with stones. A Justice of the Peace promised him protection, and demanded his surrender. At last he came near killing one of the party, when a cry was raised to "fire." Pistols were discharged without effect, but a rifle ball passing through his left side, near the spine, and coming out through the middle of his right lung, brought him to the ground. He was carried to the home of the murdered man, where at last accounts he was receiving medical aid, his recovery being very doubtful. He gave the particulars of the murder with the greatest indifference, and feels confident he can escape if he gets well. He says he had no previous difficulty with Mr. Gass, and had nothing against him. He is a large, coarse, uneducated, brutal man, about 22 years of age, and was known as "Big Bill."

Mr. W. R. Gass, the brother, is a member of the Illinois Legislature. He came in response to a telegram sent the night after the murder. Another brother lives in Arizona, and has been Speaker of the Senate there. The murdered brother was held in universal esteem in his neighborhood.

THE APIARY.

New Patent-Hives Liable to Contain Long-Used Principles, for Which We Are Not Compelled to Pay.

Uniformity of Hives Desired—Value of Entomological Science to the Bee-Keeper.

From Our Special Correspondent.
RURAL HOME, Ill., Jan. 20.

A few days since, a patent bee-hive man called, for the purpose of selling me what he termed a new patent for surplus honey-boxes and a new hive. The honey is placed in small frames, holding from one-half to three-fourths of a pound each. Two of these are coupled with the same cap, allowing the bees space to pass between them, and also at the ends. Thirdly, there is a dividing-board to be placed between these small frames, for the purpose of compelling the bees to build straight comb. Thus we have three things to make the combination to cover the patent: First is the small frame, which is old; but two of these are joined, and this is one point in the patent, making the second point; third, the dividing-board,—all of which form the combination "as described and for the purpose therein set forth." And this is a new patent-hive,—farm-right, $5. Now, suppose these single frames were placed in the common surplus boxes, as many persons place them, being careful to insert a small piece of comb, called a guide-comb; for, when this is attached to the top bar of the frame, the bees follow the same form, and fill the space as indicated by this guide-comb. For one, I cannot see that the frames thus inserted are not just as good as though two of them were coupled with a long cap, separated with a dividing-board. The common dividing-board being too old to patent, a few holes are made in this one, which is to be used "as described for the purpose therein set forth." Well, I thought all this really funny, that an able-bodied man, good-looking, well-dressed, and a pleasant talker, should travel around the country, expecting to sell the right to use these gifts of genius. Could he find buyers? Yes, for he showed me notes taken for the right, in which was duly inserted for a "patent right."

The hive is a good one, for it has the movable-frames, of Langstroth, without which no hive is now considered of any value; and then these little frames are just the thing, as hundreds who have used them have testified. They have been used for at least twelve years in our apiary, and how much longer in others I do not know. An old bee-keeper has since told me they have been in use for sixteen years, to his certain knowledge. The dividing-boards have been used longer than that. I was curious to look into the library for further information; for there, among the array of books, is a large number entitled "Patent Office Reports." In turning to the year in which this patent was granted, I found that some sixty similar patents were given to sixty other parties. Wonderful! though I, for this kind of reading has not occupied much of my time. Three or four volumes a year of these Reports, of late years, are enough to deter one from much reading in that direction.

I hope the other sixty patentees of that memorable year will not send agents to interview me, especially good-looking, well-dressed, and cheerful talkers; for I cannot promise to buy any of their patents, and, besides, I prefer to remain ignorant in regard to the great benefit that may arise from their use.

This has led me to a train of reflections about bee-hives. I have wondered why the seed-stores did not keep bee-hives for sale, and I now see plainly what is the trouble. No two people in the same neighborhood use the same form of hive, and it is thus confusion worse confounded. Now, it appears to me that the bee-keepers in a county should meet at some central place, and agree upon a form of hive that all should use, and then make arrangements with some manufacturer to supply them with hives at a reasonable price.

All experienced bee-keepers know that, in order to secure straight combs, we must put into the new hive one or more frames filled with comb, or attach a small piece of old comb to the upper bar of the frame; and they know that the putting in of a dividing-board between the frames in the brood-chamber is a great piece of nonsense; in fact, is only admissible in the case of a small swarm, in order to confine them to a small space; and, in such a case, the dividing-board fits so close that the bees cannot pass it. But this newly-contrived dividing-board is to compel the bees to build straight comb. While the theory is a very pretty one in the hands of a good talker, it is perfectly worthless in practice, for, even in this narrow space, the bees are as liable to build across the frame as in the form desired, and nothing short of the guide-comb will induce them to build otherwise. I am writing this for new beginners, and those farmers who have given this subject no attention; for it is those persons who are the legitimate prey of the "sharper." The only patent that is of much value is that of Langstroth, on movable-frames and honey-boards; and that expires in some 18 months, and is now in Court, with a strong prospect of being defeated. If that should be the case, it is not probable that a single patent-hive will stand the test of the Courts. When that day comes, we shall have hives of a uniform size and shape. That is, the hive South of 40 degrees of latitude will have shallow chambers, and those North deeper chambers; but otherwise they will be made to the same pattern, and we shall be able to purchase our hives as we do our harness, plows, harrows, and other farm-tools.

The next day came another visitor, with a moth-trap hive. It was a very ingenious thing; but, in looking over the Patent Office Reports, I found similar inventions that were so nearly alike that I was unable to see any substantial difference between them, and suppose the patent is like the device or etching for stove ornaments or pictures; for they are all alike worthless, and this one is no better than the rest. A common rat-trap, like a figure 4, is just as good for trapping the bee-moth as any bee-moth-trap yet put on the market. Constant vigilance, with sharp eyes and a sharp knife, is thus far the sole remedy, so far as I have been able to ascertain.

I am a firm believer in the science of bee-keeping, and therefore desire to keep clear of all these charlatan tricks that take money out of our purses, but do not put honey in our hives. Nor can I see the difference between "pure science" and "applied science," in the light that our State Entomologist laid down in his address at the late meeting of the State Horticultural Society, at Jacksonville. For all such reasoning leads back to the aristocracy of science. We need the aid of entomological science in our chosen field of bee-keeping, and I hope that the State Entomologist will come to the aid of our young lady bee-keepers at least, and teach us the habits of the bees, and how to guard our pets against all outside foes, be they bee-moth, king-birds, or other enemies. This will be applied science, and is just such science as our Legislature expected from the incumbent of that office when he was created. It is entomological science that we have to deal with in bee-keeping, and all we need of the mechanic is to construct the hives in accordance with the natural habits of the honey bee. Patent-right men, with their theories and moral suasion, will accomplish nothing, compared with what the naturalist has the power to do. I do not throw out these remarks in any spirit of fault-finding, but in a spirit seeking after truth, by taking a common-sense view of the task before us. ELLA.

—The mammoth engine of the Lehigh Zinc Works, Friedensville, Pa., was put in motion last Friday. The foundation therefor is 32 feet deep below the bed plate; the cylinder is 110 inches in diameter, estimated at 15,000 horse-power. The total weight of the engine, including girders, is 1,312,330 pounds, equal to 657 net tons, without foundation bolts and plates. Twenty-two pieces weigh each over 7 tons—the heaviest being the four walking beams, each weighing 42,000 pounds.

THE TRENTON BANK ROBBERY.

One Million of Money Almost in the Hands of the Thieves.

Preparing the "Plant"—How the Work Was Begun, Carried On, and Interrupted—Flight of the Thieves.

From the New York Herald, Jan. 23.

Officers Thatcher and Thorne, of the Trenton (N. J.) police called upon Captain Irving, of the detective force, yesterday morning, to report a robbery of

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

in the Trenton City Bank. From the statement made by the officers to Captain Irving it appears that on the 3d of January three men went to Trenton, who pretended they were "sufferers by the Chicago fire," and had come to that city for the purpose of going into business and locating there. They selected a small wooden building next door to the Trenton Bank as the seat of their future operations. The occupant of this house was a negro, and they rented the place from him for two years, paying a quarter's money in advance. The old negro refused for some time to give up his place, but the "sufferers" told such a pitiful tale, and pressed their case so forcibly, that the old man yielded at last. An additional incentive was given the movements of the negro in the shape of an unusually large rent, and the "sufferers" began at last to enter upon

THEIR NEW VENTURE.

They started the rumor through the town that they intended going into the ribbon business, and, apparently, began to make preparations for carrying on that commerce on an extensive scale. In reality, however, the "sufferers" had a design on the funds in the vaults of their neighbor, and towards getting possession of a large amount of these coveted funds they were making rapid strides. One of the first steps toward successfully carrying on the work of robbery was to establish a perfect line of communication with the interior of the bank, so that

A WATCH COULD BE KEPT UP

outside while the thieves were "at work" upon the safe within. The matter of getting into the establishment never seemed to present any difficulty, for they appeared to have looked upon that as a thing settled and easy of accomplishment. Before they attempted to enter the building the thieves had cut through the wall of the bank and had all the preparations made to put a telegraph through that was to serve as a monitor to the men while they were getting possession of the property in the building. It is supposed by the police that the thieves entered the bank

ON SUNDAY MORNING

at about 4 o'clock, and commenced operations at the door leading into the vault. Four of the number went on this expedition and the fifth was left behind to watch the street and give the alarm, in case of any accident or interruption from the outside. This man, who was left behind in the house adjoining the bank, took up a position at the front window that commanded a view of the street. By this means he could plainly see any one coming in the direction of the bank, and was able at once to signal his *confreres* at work in the building of the approach of any dangerous persons. Of course, the first thing done on gaining the inside of the bank was to settle the means by which this telegraphic communication was to be kept up. The hole, that had only been

PARTIALLY CUT THROUGH THE WALL,

was fully opened, the wire passed through, and a small bell tied to the end of it, and hung just over the head of the principal "opener." The other end of this telegraph wire the lookout held in his hand, and, by a previously concerted signal, he was able to stop the work at will, and again set it going. Captain Irving says that his impression is, from what the Trenton police tell him about the appearance of the place and the various implements left behind by the thieves, that they must have been interrupted several times while they were trying to break open the door of the vault. While two of the men were "working" at the door, two others were opening the private boxes in the bank and securing the contents. The thieves got into the building by a rear entrance, and then settled the door in such a manner that at the least alarm of danger from the street side

THEY COULD SAFELY ESCAPE

by that way. As the affair finally turned out, this was the very way by which the burglars got off. At about 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, one of the watchmen who was to remain on duty during the day came towards the bank. His approach was duly telegraphed to the men working inside. They stopped their labors, and when the watchman, Mr. Sween, was mounting the steps another signal told them who and what he was. Knowing perfectly well that to deny this man entrance to the bank would be to alarm the town, and completely defeat the object they had in coming to the place, Mr. Sween was quietly permitted to open the several doors and get into the place. He was no sooner within the threshold, however, than he was suddenly seized, gagged and tied, and thrust into a chair, entirely unable to interrupt the work that was going forward. The second watchman of the place made his appearance some time later than Mr. Sween. This was

COMMUNICATED TO THE THIEVES

in the same manner as the arrival of Mr. Sween; but one of the party, more impetuous than the rest, jumped at him with a pistol too soon, and the noise of the scuffle was heard by a lady who was coming down the street. The thief had attacked Mr. Bayles almost at his entrance to the bank, and that gentleman made such a desperate fight to regain his liberty that the noise reached the ears of the lady coming toward the bank. She gave an alarm and a policeman at once

RUSHED TO THE BANK,

only to find, however, that the burglars had escaped, carrying with them about one hundred thousand dollars worth of United States and other bonds belonging to depositors. The policeman then went to the adjoining house, and arrived just in time to grasp the last escaping thief. A terrific struggle ensued; but the thief, who was fighting for his liberty, was better prepared to meet the policeman than the policeman was to encounter such a desperate antagonist, and the thief finally got away from him, escaping through the rear window down the gardens at the back and through the fields

INTO THE WOODS,

where he was lost, as well as his companions. The most curious part of the robbery is that none of the people in the town have yet been able to give the police a description of the thieves. One of the policemen who came to New York yesterday described one of the men as being a tall, powerful man, with a bald head, but that was all the description of the thief he could give. Captain Irving, however, is certain he knows who the thieves are, or at least the principals, for he has missed

SOME CLEVER ARTISTS

in that line from the city for some weeks past. His theory of the escape is that the thieves had horses and wagons waiting to carry off the plunder close to the bank, in the rear of the fields through which they got off, and that they escaped in those wagons to some railway station, where they took the train to Philadelphia. Why they should select Philadelphia is a point which the Captain does not care to give to the police just at present, but that he has some foundation for the supposition may be inferred from the fact that he sent two of the most experienced detectives in the office to that city to look after a number of gentlemen (?) whose likenesses they carry in their pockets. It was an

EXTREMELY FORTUNATE

thing for the depositors in the bank that the lady interrupted the work going on while she was on her way to church; for, if the thieves had been able to go on for an hour longer, they would have carried off at least a million of money, or securities equal to that amount. The police say the entire planning and carrying out of the affair is one of the cleverest they have known for a long time. By later information it has been ascertained that six men were

ENGAGED IN THE ROBBERY,

and several of the townspeople have come forward to say they can identify three of them; but this seems scarcely possible, as thieves of that class would not be likely to give any one a chance to identify them so easily, if it could be avoided. The most plausible supposition is that the three men who first went to Trenton and played the *role* of the Chicago "sufferers" were merely preparers, and left the city the night the real actors arrived to perform the "job." This, however, the good people of Trenton would not be likely to see; but the New York detectives are men who weigh things to a nicety before they give an opinion, and when they act they usually go upon a pretty sure foundation.

THE LOSSES ASCERTAINED.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 22.

Excitement continues at Trenton in regard to the bank robbery. Thus far thirteen boxes have been discovered rifled, which had contained about ten thousand dollars in bonds. A few thousand dollars of coupons of New Jersey State sixes and several bonds, which were redeemable 1st of January, 1872, and paid by the bank, were stolen. The coupons were cancelled by having a small round hole punched in them. Rev. Father Smith lost $7,000 in bonds, and Ambrose English $1,500 in Midland Railroad bonds. A bag of $400 in gold belonging to the bank was taken.

THE SUPPOSED BURGLARS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 22.

Early this morning two men, who were driving furiously in a buggy, leaped out and disappeared at the corner of Seventh and Masters streets. Under the seat was found a powder flask. The buggy has the mark of a Trenton coachmaker, which leads to the belief that the men were the Trenton bank robbers. No trace of the men has been discovered.

President Grant's Letter Introducing Colonel Leet to Collector Grinnell.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 12, 1869.

M. H. Grinnell:

DEAR SIR: This will introduce to you Colonel G. K. Leet, who served under me from early in the war to the present day, from the fall of Vicksburg forward, a staff officer. He is a business man of unquestionable integrity. His experience before the war fits him for business of almost any kind. He now proposes to resign from the army to engage in private life, and I cheerfully recommend him as possessing all the qualities necessary to inspire confidence.

Yours truly, U. S. GRANT.

GROCERIES.

1872. 1872.

REBUILT! ON THE OLD GROUND.

DAY, ALLEN & CO.
34 & 36 Randolph-st.,

Are pleased to announce to the Grocery Trade of the Northwest that their new store is now ready for business, and is being filled with the largest and best assorted stock of Groceries ever brought to Chicago. Our goods are new, and all bought for cash. We CAN and WILL sell at less rates than any other House. Send in your orders, and see if we do what we say.

N. B.—TEAS we import direct, and thus make a saving to all customers of at least five per cent.

NEW BOOKS.

New Law Books.
LITTLE, BROWN & CO., 110 Washington-st.,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
PERRY ON TRUSTS AND TRUSTEES.
A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF TRUSTS AND TRUSTEES. By JAIRUS WARE PERRY. 8vo. Sheep. $7.50.

VIEWS OF CHICAGO.

"Patent Combination" Views OF CHICAGO,
Showing the original building on one side, and ruins of same on the other. The best illustration of "Chicago as it was and as it is," yet issued. Published and for sale by LOVEJOY & FOSTER, 309 West Randolph-st., near Carpenter. Also publishers of BARNARD'S "ARTISTIC" RUIN VIEWS, and dealers in Stereoscopes and Views of all kinds, wholesale and retail.

TO RENT.

A LARGE FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN THIS CITY,
To Rent, and Furniture for sale. An excellent chance for HOTEL MEN. Inquire of F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

TRANSPORTATION.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
On and after Monday, Jan. 29, all freight for shipment to points on the GALENA and IOWA DIVISIONS of this company, and its connections in Iowa, will be received at the New Freight House, at the old site, corner of North Dearborn and North Water-sts.
C. C. WHEELER, Genl. Frt. Agt.

COAL.

Cheap Coal.
We have in our Market-st. Yard a small stock of LACKAWANNA Coal, all sizes, slightly damaged by fire, which we will sell for immediate delivery at a great reduction in price.
ROGERS & CO., 144 Market-st.
Branch Offices—772 South Clark-st., 115 West Washington-st., 116 Twenty-second-st.

COAL.
We have, at No. 330 North Water-st., east of Rush-st bridge, a stock of Hard Coal, slightly damaged by fire, which we will sell at a great reduction in prices.
O'CONNER & QUINN.

GAS FIXTURES.

GAIR & HADFIELD,
Wholesale and retail dealers in
Gas Fixtures,
483 Wabash-av, cor. Eldridge-court.
A large assortment of GAS STOVES just received.

FOR SALE.

A GREAT BARGAIN.
House and lot, 1381 Indiana-av., has 9 rooms, 7 large closets, brick cellar, hot water works, furnace, gas fixtures, every convenience. Terms easy. Apply on premises.

PAWNBROKERS.

LAUNDER'S Money Loan Office,
formerly at 161 Randolph-st., now northeast corner of Wabash-av. and Twenty-second st., Room 2.
Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry.

LARD.

REFINED LARD!
ALSO WINTER-STRAINED
LARD OILS,
SIGNAL, AND MACHINERY OILS.
We are prepared to supply the trade with goods of our manufacture promptly, and at lowest market rates. Address FAIRBANK, PECK & CO., Office and works, Eighteenth and Blackwell-sts.

BLANKETS.

BLANKETS.
$3.50 will buy a pair 10-lb. Blankets, the cheapest in the city. 64 & 66 West Randolph-st., corner of Clinton.
DAVID NEWBURGER.

WANTED.

WANTED.
To lease a first-class store, not less than 20x80, in the West Division, two or three blocks from the Tunnel, ready for occupancy Feb. 15. Address STORE, care H. H. Chandler, 43 South Canal-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

TO PRINTERS.
Just received—Gordon, Degener, and Universal Presses, Sanborn Paper Cutters, Wood Type, Galleys, Stereo Blocks, Sticks, Mitreing Machines, second-hand Paper Cutters, etc.
ROBERT FERGUS & SONS, 24 South Clinton-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

238 West Madison-st., Morning.
Dr. WALKER, Oculist & Aurist.
584 State-st., cor. Twelfth, Afternoon.

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S
WHITE WINE VINEGAR.
A most superb article. Warranted pure, and to preserve pickles. Ask for it. 231 and 233 Wabash-av.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES.
Fairbanks, Morse & Co., 11 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

SILKS.

"IT MAY SURPRISE YOU TO LEARN" THAT
SILKS!
Of all kinds, both Black and Colored, Plain and Fancy, are being
SACRIFICED AT
Carson, Pirie & Co.'s
329 W. Madison-st.,
OPPOSITE ABERDEEN-ST.
This is no Humbug!
We have the finest and largest stock of Silks in the West Division, the largest and best lighted salesroom, and, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of imitators, are making the LOWEST PRICES.

TERRA COTTA.

TERRA COTTA.
Window and Door Caps, Belt Courses, Cornices, Brackets, Chimney Tops, Vases, Hanging Baskets, &c
CHICAGO TERRA COTTA CO.,
Factory and Office, near the corner Sixteenth and Reuben-sts.

BEDDING.

J. C. MURFEY,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Bedding Material,
FEATHERS, MOSS, HUSKS, HAIR, Excelsior, Tickings, Eureka, Burlaps, etc. Highest price paid for FEATHERS.
256 MICHIGAN-AV., CHICAGO.

EUREKA MACHINE TWIST

USE THE BEST!! IT IS ECONOMY!
THE EUREKA MACHINE TWIST,
50 and 100 yards spools, and one ounce and one-fourth ounce for manufacturers, is the BEST and CHEAPEST in the market, superior in smoothness and strength. All letter warranted full size and full length. BUTTON-HOLE TWIST IN 10 YARD SPOOLS. For sale everywhere at retail, and at wholesale by the manufacturers,
SEAVEY, FOSTER, BOWMAN & CO., 618 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT
A good, substantial building, if possible, on Wabash-av., north of Madison-st., to be used for wholesale business. A corner building preferred. Would be willing to advance a certain amount of money toward erection of building, if desired. Address G L, Chicago Post Office.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN A. LOMAX,
14 and 16 Charles-place, between Fifth-av. and Franklin-st., manufacturer of SODA AND MINERAL WATERS, dealer in Bottled Ale, Porter, Lager, and Pure Cider. Sole Agent for the Celebrated Wheeling West Virginia Draught Ale.
Thanking my old friends and customers for past favors and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. I would inform them and all others that want a good and pure article that I am now ready at my old place (14 and 16 Charles-place) to fill all orders with promptness and despatch.

KEELY & KIRWIN,
WHOLESALE
Liquor Merchants,
299 & 301 South Canal-st., CHICAGO.

STAR FOUNDRY.
217 and 219 South Clinton-st., corner Van Buren. Engine, Machinery, Bridge, Railroad, and Castings of every description made to order. We are manufacturing as specialties, and will keep on hand an assortment of Show-case Stands, Store Stools, Railing and Fencing, Stable Fittings, Hitching Posts, Carriage Steps, Chairs, Settees, Flower Stands, Fountains, Plumbers' Material, Sinks, Jack Screws, etc.
G. M. C. BRACKETT.

EAGLE IRON FOUNDRY,
(Established in 1840,)
SAMUEL J. CRESWELL, Jr.,
812, 814, 816, and 818 Race-st.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Iron Fronts, Stairs, Girders, Lintels, Columns, etc. etc. Light and heavy Water Pipes.

W. O. MULL,
ARTIST,
NO. 6 CENTRAL HALL,
Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.

W. B. LANGLEY,
Wholesale dealer in
Cheap Watches and Jewelry,
24 North Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

EAR TRUMPETS,
Crutches, Magnetic Machines, Elastic Stockings.
BLISS & TORREY,
Druggists' Sundries and Surgical Instruments, 25 Market-st.

E. Sweet, Jr. & Co.,
Civil Engineers and Contractors,
99 S. Clinton-st., Chicago.
Contractors for railroad, dock and bridge building.

IRON FRONTS.

IRON FRONTS.
J. B. & J. M. CORNELL,
141 Centre-st., New York,
BUILDERS IN IRON.
Alban C. Stimers, Sup't at Chicago,
169 WABASH-AV.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONE
FOR SALE.
Several cords of Building Stone, suitable for foundation walls, can be had of CARTER, at the Tribune Building, corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts. The stone can be seen on the rear of the lot No. 76 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE.
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD,
80x100, corner LaSalle and South Water-sts.
TERMS—20 YEARS.
App C. R. FIELD & CO., 418 Wabash-av.

BRICK.
I am prepared to deliver best Red and White Brick as desired by builders, and without delay.
J. H. BISSELL, 51 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.
One or more beautiful double lofts on Monroe-st., near Farwell's new store; also a loft, 27x26, Nos. 61 South Canal-st. Inquire of FRANK & CO., No. 63 and 65 Canal-st., Room 3, up stairs.

IRON BEDSTEADS.

IRON BEDSTEADS
At the Factory, southwest corner of Van Buren and Desplaines-sts. Dealers liberally dealt with. Supply on hand.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS & SHOES,
Have Removed to the Brick Store
208 Michigan-av.,
North of Congress-st., and near the Tremont House,
And are receiving a full stock of new and desirable goods. They have re-established their manufactory and can now fill orders for their popular custom made boots.

REMOVAL.
Chicago Wool House.
ENOS BROWN & CO.,
Woollen Manufacturers' Supplies and Wool, will remove on Monday, the 29th inst., from 38 South Canal-st., to our new spacious store
121 Michigan-av., corner Madison-st.

INSURANCE.

New England
M. M. INSURANCE COMP'Y
OF BOSTON.
The Receivers of the NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY give notice that a first dividend of FIFTY per cent has been ordered on all claims which have been, and hereafter may be allowed against said Company. Said dividend is now payable.
GEO. C. LORD,
ALPHEUS HARDY,
JAMES H. BEAL,
Receivers of the New England M. M. Ins. Co.
Boston, Jan. 20, 1872.
Policy holders, resident in Chicago, having claims for loss against the Company, can obtain their dividend by calling at the office of GEO. C. CLARKE & CO., 10 Eldridge-court.

INSURANCE.
The undersigned is authorized, by WM. C. RALSTON, to buy claims against the PACIFIC INSURANCE CO., of San Francisco, and for a short time can be found at No. 472 Wabash-av., Room 4, up stairs.
CHAS. A. LATON.
Jan. 21, 1872.

Highest Prices paid for
REPUBLIC
Insurance Co.'s Certificates.
GARDEN CITY, STATE, AND LUMBERMAN
Insurance Companies' Policies.
A. C. GREENEBAUM, 46 West Randolph-st., up stairs.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CERTIFICATES
WANTED.
LUMBERMAN'S INS. CERTIFICATES
FOR SALE.
By C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, 386 Wabash-av.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC LIFE INSURANCE CO., 234 West Monroe-st., CHICAGO, Jan. 16, 1872.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Republic LIFE Insurance Company will be held at its office, in Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m. Yours, truly,
JOHN V. FARWELL, President.

STATE, REPUBLIC, GARDEN CITY, LUMBERMAN,
Policies, certificates, and claims for unearned premiums bought for cash.
H. S. DIETRICH, 66 West Madison-st., up stairs.

State Insurance Co.
I will pay two per cent more than can be got in the market, for a small amount only, of approved claims against the above Company.
S. M. DAVIS, 50 West Randolph-st.

Republic Insurance Certificates
WANTED TO-DAY.
By C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, 386 Wabash-av.

Republic Ins. Co.
Certificates of Indebtedness bought. South Park Bonds for sale.
GILBERT R. SMITH, 17 Harmon-court.

Holders of Policies
In the Cleveland Insurance Co. are requested to meet at my office Saturday, 27th inst., at 3 p. m., 10 State-st.
J. H. DUNHAM.

State Insurance Comp'y.
This company has been adjudicated a bankrupt. Proofs of debt prepared and policies bought by
SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

Lumberman's Insurance Co.
Certificates bought at highest cash rates.
SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

SANGAMO, OF SPRINGFIELD.
Policy-holders please call.
TENNEY, McCLELLAN & TENNEY, 454 Wabash-av.

We will buy for cash,
REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO.'S
Certificates of indebtedness, 6, 9, and 12 months.
HERDMANN & LARMINIE, 36 South Canal-st., Room 5.

Teutonia Ins. Co.,
Of Cleveland. Highest prices paid for adjusted claims in the above Company.
FICHTENBERG BROS., 36 South Canal-st.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY.
I continue to buy the claims of those who settled at 25 cents, also the scrip.
R. D. STILES, 324 Wabash-av.

BUFFALO INSURANCE COMPANIES.
We will buy for a few days adjusted claims against either of the three Buffalo Companies now in Bankruptcy.
T. M. KINNE, F. M. BRUCK, 73 Randolph-st.
Jan. 25, 1872.

LUNG MEDICINE.

Lung Medicine.
I would recommend Mrs. Brandsadtner's Lung Medicine, or Herb Syrup, to all that are afflicted with consumption. I was very low with consumption, one lung being badly diseased. The syrup has cured me.
MRS. M. CAIN, Manhattan, Will Co., Ill.
For several years I had consumption, and took medicine constantly. Nothing helped until I tried Mrs. Brandsadtner's Lung Medicine. In two months I was perfectly cured. Many people in this county have been helped by this remedy, and are ready to recommend it.
THOS. WHITE, Twelve-Mile Grove, Ill.

HUMAN HAIR.

HUMAN HAIR.
Just imported from Europe, 18 to 28 inches in length, and quite clean, at $7 per pound. Address L. W. HAUSSER, Importer of Human Hair, 13 Fifth-st., New York. Samples of 1 pound sent by express, C. O. D.

EDUCATIONAL.

NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY,
NOTRE DAME, IND.
The second session of twenty-eighth scholastic year will commence Thursday, Feb. 1. For catalogue, etc., address Rev. W. CORBY, Notre Dame, Ind.

TO LEASE.

To Lease,
For long time and favorable terms, very desirable business property in different parts of the burned district. Apply at the office of Estate of P. F. W. Peck, Room No. 1, Nixon's Building.

INSURANCE.

"A NOBLE RECORD."
THE
BREWERS' INSURANCE CO.,
OF MILWAUKEE,
E. E. RYAN & CO., Agents,
45 & 47 SOUTH CANAL-ST., CHICAGO,
Has paid, without litigation or delay, every adjusted claim to date, and is in better condition than ever to meet future liabilities!

LOSSES PAID IN THE GREAT FIRE.

Angela Ketter	$ 306.77	Field, Leiter & Co.	9,475.00
Clemens Kuhns	758.50	Rudolph & Thomsen	4,212.75
G. A. Hoffmann	1,200.00	J. B. Kirk & Co.	1,900.00
C. Raebl	900.00	E. A. Jacobs	1,300.00
Weiner, Wallach & Lazar	2,250.00	Philip Lichtenstadt	850.00
Sirinski & Bross	698.37	J. A. Huck	5,000.00
Joseph Fisher	850.00	Hamlin, Hale & Co.	[illegible]
Huck's Chicago Brewery Co.	31,956.12	Dewilde & Kornreich	1,162.50
Huck's Chicago Brewery Co.	4,875.00	Kraeft, Roelle & Co	2,900.00
Huck's Chicago Brewery Co.	9,280.00	A. Liebenstein & Co.	1,473.37
Jno. V. Farwell & Co.	4,950.00	Voedisch & Lamport	1,150.00
V. T. Ibach	550.00	Goodenow & Heinde	1,420.00
E. W. Morrison	2,376.50	Doggett, Bassett & Hills	9,000.00
Ph. Bartholomae	1,095.00	Hurlbut & Edsall	1,940.00
Sugg & Beiersdorf	950.00	A. Wollensak	950.00
Rand, McNally & Co.	1,300.00	J. Rondelle	1,125.00
Geo. Keller & Co.	950.00	George D. Luerssen	1,150.00
Franciska Gebel	1,715.00	Blaner & Spery	950.00
Peter Gebel	1,950.00	Schwab, McQuaid & Co.	3,488.00
Peter Gebel	2,450.00	Louis Kolb	956.00
J. A. Smith & Co.	3,392.97	Hoffmann	1,000.00
Parker R. Mason	1,470.00	Geo. Piepho	490.50
J. N. Butler & Co.	950.00	Franz Gindele	[illegible]
Frank Mayer & Co	2,450.00	Chas. Shober	2,960.00
E. W. Buge	1,500.00	Hammond & Bro.	986.00
John S Bernan	685.00	Chas. Sonne	1,900.00
Wm. B. Ogden	2,940.00	Burkitt & Sutton	4,500.00
J. Koenig & Co.	1,875.00	J. M. Reynolds	485.00
Will & Roberts	475.00	C. M. Henderson & Co	4,800.00
Albert Pick	2,650.00	E. G. Hunt	757.50
Erickson & Amundson	958.00	Louisa Wallbaum	1,000.00
The Redemptorist Fathers	[illegible]	Max Schweitzer	1,325.00
Jacob Cusak	490.00	L. Fish	400.00
Jacob P. Nuderhofe	1,925.00	M. O. Byrne	500.00
George Kirk	900.00	VanSchaack, Stevenson & Reid	2,467.00
George Kirk	2,325.00	Morse, Loomis & Co.	2,950.00
A. Schmidgall	2,375.00	John Woodbridge	2,400.00
J. H. McVicker	2,450.00	Grommes & Ullrich	4,500.00
J. B. Steger	1,424.62	Troost & Co	2,970.00
Dickinson, Leach & Co.	980.00	Chas. P. Kellogg & Co.	4,290.77
Felkampf, Knoblock & Co.	1,925.00	Chas. P. Kellogg & Co.	3,199.38
Rudolph Migeley	2,425.00	J. L. Marsh	3,000.00

ANNUAL STATEMENT, JANUARY 1, 1872.

Subscribed Capital	$732,000.00
Cash Capital	183,000.00
Net Cash Surplus	78,738.22
	$993,738.22

ASSETS

United States 5-20 Bonds, market value	$111,125.00
Milwaukee County Bonds	100,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages	2,000.00
Cash in Company's Office	1,120.16
Cash in Bank and with Treasurers on Int	67,338.91
Due from Lorillard Ins. Co., $3,000	1,800.00
Premiums in due course of Collection	5,834.15
Office Furniture	1,500.00
Accrued Interest	700.00
Postage and Revenue Stamps	50.00
	$291,458.39

LIABILITIES:

Losses Adjusted, not Due	$10,500.00	
Losses Unadjusted	19,220.00	
		$29,720.00

JACOB OBERMANN, President. JOSEPH SCHLITZ, Secretary. W. H. JACOBS, Treasurer.

GRAIN, PORK, WAREHOUSE, DWELLING, AND OTHER GOOD RISKS, AT FAIR RATES.
FOR POLICIES APPLY TO
E. E. RYAN & CO., Agents,
45 & 47 S. Canal-st., and 45 Peck-court, Chicago.

AMUSEMENTS.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.
Brilliantly Illustrated!
ENTIRELY NEW!
PROF. W. C. RICHARDS, PH. D.
SOUTH DIVISION, Y. M. C. A.
First Baptist Church.
Jan. 29—"ABOUT THE SUN."
Jan. 30—"BEYOND THE SUN."
Feb. 5—"ABOUT THE POLES."
Feb. 6—"THE INVISIBLE TITIAN."
Tickets for the course, $1.00; reserved seats for the course, 50 cents extra; to be had at the reading-room, in the church, daily, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
WEST DIVISION.
Second Baptist Church.
Feb. 1—"THE MATTER KING."
Feb. 2—"THE MATTER QUEEN."
Feb. 3—Children's Matinee—"SCIENCE IN SOAP BUBBLES."
Tickets for both evenings, Feb. 1 and 2, 50 cents; reserved seats both evenings, 25 cents. Children's Matinee, adults, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.
COR. THIRTEENTH-ST. AND MICHIGAN-AV.
BENEFIT OF
THE LINGARDS.
DAVID GARRICK!
AND
Lingard's Sketches!
Saturday—LINGARD MATINEE.

WEST SIDE STAR LECTURE COURSE.
Union Park Congregational Church.
THE POPULAR AUTHOR AND ORATOR
"TIMOTHY TITCOMB" (Dr. J. G. Holland),
Will give his last GREAT LECTURE,
"The Social Undertow,"
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 30.
Tickets now for sale. Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents. For sale at Horton's Library, 163 West Lake-st.; the West Side Library, 228 West Madison-st.; and at Strehl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.
Michigan-av. Baptist Church.
The Histrionic Queen,
CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN,
WILL READ
SHAKSPEARE'S HENRY VIII,
NEXT MONDAY EVENING.
Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. For sale at Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av.; Bliss & Sharp's, 154 Twenty-second-st.; Y. M. C. U. Rooms, 512 Wabash-av., and at Strehl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Colonel Wood's Museum Company at the Globe
LAST WEEK OF
MARIETTA RAVEL!
The great new Drama of the
DUMB BOY OF MANCHESTER.
The glorious Farce of
Grimshaw, Bagshaw & Bradshaw.
Look out for TRUE AS STEEL.

DR. O'LEARY,
The widely-celebrated Lecturer on Popular, Scientific and Educational Subjects, will deliver a Lecture at Grow Hall, 517 Madison-st., Wednesday evening, Jan. 31, on Physiology, Phrenology, Geology, &c. Splendidly illustrated with the finest collection in America of Manikins, Models, Skeletons, Skulls of Men, Gorillas, &c., Rare and Curious Specimens, etc., etc. Tremont Temple, in Boston, was crowded for two weeks to hear these lectures. Immense audiences attended them in Cooper Institute, New York City, last winter. The largest halls in the large cities are not spacious enough to hold the crowds that attend them. First lecture free.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Halsted-st., near Madison.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF
Mr. ROBERT McWADE,
in his great impersonation of
RIP VAN WINKLE.
Every evening this week, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinee. Look out for "HELP."

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.
Unparalleled Success of the Great
ARLINGTON, COTTON & KEMBLE'S MINSTRELS.
The mirth-provoking bill of the season. First appearance of the great Tenor Ballad Singer Mr. L. H. SURRAGE. New Songs, new Dances, and new Witticisms. First week of Peter Pipes. First week of Scenes on the Calumet River. Obeying Orders received nightly with shouts of laughter. Saturday, Grand Matinee. Due notice will be given of the first appearance of the original Little Francis, Harrigan & Hart.

CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH.
ROBERT COLLYER
Will lecture at Centenary M. E. Church—Subject:
"CLEAR GRIT,"
Friday evening, Jan. 26. Tickets, 25 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra, to be secured at Beecher's Jewelry Store, 215 West Madison-st. Mr. MATHEWS will play the overture to "Stradella," and other music from 7:30 to 8. Lecture commences promptly at 8 o'clock.

GRAND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITION,
By MEMORIAL CHURCH SABBATH SCHOOL, corner Monroe and Paulina-sts., THIS EVENING, at 7:30 p. m. Admission, 25 cents.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.
Miss A. C. MALLORY,
RESIDENCE—No. 1351 WABASH-AV.
Miss Mallory is desirous of forming a class, which shall be known as one of the best in the city. Hereafter pupils will NOT be received who wish to study music indifferently.

LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

CHICAGO
LEAD & OIL WORKS
Established 1854. Burnt and Rebuilt 1871.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar and Pig Lead, Pure Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil and Ground Oil Cake, for feeding.
All our Linseed Oil is guaranteed strictly pure and full weight.
Office: CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO.,
Manufacturers of Drop Shot, Buck Shot, and Bar Lead. Orders from the trade solicited.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
DRY GOODS,
Yankee Notions, Gloves and Hosiery,
AT AUCTION,
On TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 30, at the Red Front Salesrooms, Nos. 2 and 4 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

500 CASES
BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY MORNING, Jan. 31, at the Red Front Salesrooms, Nos. 2 and 4 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

New and Second-hand Furniture,
Carpets, Table Cutlery, Crockery, &c.
AT AUCTION,
On Saturday morning, Jan. 27, at the Red Front salesrooms, 2 and 4 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By COLBY & WIRTS.
FRIDAY, Jan. 26, at 10 o'clock at our new quarters, 291 and 293 Michigan-av.
Parlor & Chamber Sets,
Sideboards, Bookcases, Etageres, Office and Parlor Desks, Library, Marble and Wood-Top Tables, Dining Furniture, Chairs, etc. Also,
Second-Hand Goods,
Carpets, etc., belonging to parties breaking up housekeeping.
We are Furniture Manufacturers' Agents, and retail new goods at their prices through the week, and by auction every Friday, and guarantee goods in every respect.
COLBY & WIRTS, 291 and 293 Michigan-av.

By THOMAS & PETERSON.
AUCTION SALE of Horses, Mules, Wagons, Harness, Buggies, Sleighs, Cutters, and other property, at the Sales Stables, 421 State-st., Chicago, on Saturday, Jan. 27, 1872, at 10 o'clock precisely, without reserve, part under execution from the Sheriff.
THOMAS & PETERSON, Auctioneers, 406 Wabash-av.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALE.
20 lots on Eighty-third-st., town of Hyde Park, close by the new Watch Factory, on Saturday, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock precisely, without reserve.
THOMAS & PETERSON, Auctioneers, 406 Wabash-av.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
1 and 2 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.
REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF
Household Furniture,
Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Oilcloth, Gilt Shades, Lounges, 200 Looking Glasses, 20 crates Crockery in open lots, Velvet, Brussels, and Wool Carpets,
On Saturday, Jan. 27, at 9½ o'clock.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

BANKING.

Dry Goods Bank.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
336 Broadway, - NEW YORK.
DIRECTORS.
Jarvis Slade, Eldridge, Dunham & Co.
Thomas P. Eldridge, Upham, Tucker & Co.
Samuel B. Dana, John S. & Eben Wright & Co.
Cornelius N. Bliss, Spaulding, Hunt & Co.
M. F. Hunt, Lewis Brothers & Co.
Walter H. Lewis, Townsend & Yale.
Edward M. Townsend, J. C. Howe & Co.
Jacob Wendell,
S. B. Fisher,
James Emott, Emot, Hammond & Pomeroy, (Counsel.)
Hewlett Scudder, Jones, Underhill & Scudder.
George F. Victor, F. Victor & Achelis.
Bryce Gray, James F. White & Co.
Edward R. Poor, Denny, Poor & Co.
Chas. G. Shaw, Shaw, Barbour & Co. (of Cincinnati.)
Henry Almy, Almy & Co.
Wm. Post, Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co.
Jesse Seligman, J. & W. Seligman & Co.
William F. Brintnall.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers and dealers generally throughout the country are solicited. Collections made on very reasonable terms. Interest allowed on Banks and Bankers balances.
WILLIAM F. BRINTNALL, President.
CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK.
Of BUTLER & CO., 167 West Madison-st., Chicago. A general banking business transacted. Eastern capital on hand for investment in Western securities. Gold, government and local bonds and stocks bought and sold. Refer to Commercial National Bank, Chicago; Messrs. Geo. Upfike & Co., Bankers, N. Y.

J. M. ADSIT, Banker,
REMOVED TO
336 Wabash-av., cor. Congress-st.
A general banking business transacted.

GENERAL NOTICES.

BRICKLAYERS, ATTENTION!
There will be a meeting at Turner Hall, on Twelfth-st., Friday evening, Jan. 26, 1872, at 7:30 sharp. Business of importance. A full attendance is desired. By order of the President.
GEO. B. ROSS, Rec. Sec'y.

NOTICE.
STILLBURG & DENNIS, Architects and Superintendents, 213 South Clark-st., are prepared to make Designs, FULL Details, Specifications, and superintend such work as may be entrusted to them, on reasonable terms.

TO BUILDERS, PROPERTY-OWNERS,
And all others having excavations to let in debris, earth, or rock. M. O. REILY & CO. have experience, and can do it at the lowest possible price, and with despatch. References: Field, Leiter & Co., and others. Address 70 Canal-st.

CORRUGATED IRON.
Shutters, doors, partitions, Corrugated Iron for roofing, siding, iron buildings, bridges, railways, &c. Manufactured by the MOSELEY IRON BRIDGE & ROOF CO., Office, 5 Dey-st., New York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
[illegible] on West Jackson, No. [illegible], with good two-story frame building containing [illegible] rooms, laundry, store-room and closets. [illegible] for business property. C. B. COBB, 300 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE.
[illegible] on West Jackson, between Throop and Loomis; has stone foundation, and [illegible] C. B. COBB, 300 State-st.

German Black Lead,
In port and to arrive, [illegible] NEW YORK BLACK LEAD WORKS, [illegible] New York.